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HINTS on the IMPRESSMENT of SEAMEN.

"Oh then protect the British tar,
Be mindful of his merit,
And when again you're plunged in war
He'll shew his daring spirit."

Sea Song.

A CONTINUED state of peace, by circumscribing that extensive field where much activity of mind habitually existed, naturally forces it into other channels, and inclines those energies, hitherto absorbed in one great object, to the investigation of subjects connected with the customary pursuits of the individual: thus giving a fair opportunity for making use of past experience, in endeavours to exalt the profession by improving the condition of the persons belonging to it, but especially of those classes whose happiness is particularly affected by the influence of a practice universally acknowledged to be oppressive, and whose only excuse is the never-failing, but misused, plea of state necessity.

In these times, too, when the light of intelligence has spread abroad, and is rapidly bringing out the true colouring of the great picture of human happiness; when it has even penetrated the dark and musty recesses of cabinets, and induced measures and opinions that, a few years ago, would have been scouted as visionary, fatuous, or democratic; the subject of these pages has not been left in total obscurity.

"And if (as Sir William Petty observes) the keeping of 30,000 seamen in pay, whose services were available at pleasure, was, in the last century, considered as a badge of slavery; if equality of rights be the essence of a free constitution; if the greatest good of the greatest number be the golden rule of governments; if the oppression of any particular class of the community be contrary to humanity, justice, and sound policy; in fine, if the cheerful and willing service of a very numerous and important part of the population be an object worthy of any serious notice, then the cruelty and impolicy of the impressment of seamen must continue to force itself, more and more powerfully, on the attention of the country, until the cause of justice and humanity be no longer problematical."

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It has been contended, as we have mentioned above, and doubt not will again be urged, that the system of impressment is justifiable in all cases of state necessity; that every person who enjoys, or is entitled to protection from the laws, is morally bound to co-operate with his compatriots in the support of those laws, when threatened by a foreign enemy; and that no person whatever is exempt from the contribution of his services to the protection of the state: that this appears to be an admitted principle, and we accordingly find all classes of landmen called upon to serve in the militia, either in person, or by substitute. From this, it is further said, seafaring men are exempted in consideration of their liability to be called on to serve in their own element—both being equally required for the safety of the commonwealth. The militia-man, though not obliged to serve out of the kingdom, is still taken away from his own home and connexions, while the seaman may be also said to serve the state, within its own limits and jurisdiction; more especially those employed on the home station; and when he chooses a sea-faring life, he knows, at the time, the advantages and disadvantages to which he is subject—he knows that he is exempted from serving in the militia, he also knows that he is not exempted from serving afloat.

We admit the whole of this reasoning; nay, we will go further and say that cases may possibly arise when an entire population may be justly called upon to serve, even without pay; but, in these extreme cases, the necessity is self-evident; no man considers a moment, each person feels the case his own, it is the will of the community, and there can hardly be a dissenting voice. That impressment may be fully justified by the above argument, we do not pretend to deny—we admit the principle, but not the necessity: demonstrate the latter and the argument is at an end; all we mean to insist on here is that no absolute necessity does exist; that there are other means; that this is the season to seek for, and apply them;

them; and until they have been found to fail, we should not again have recourse to impressment.

No one will deny that this system is capable of much modification; that any modification would be an improvement; and that it might, in many respects, be made more analogous to the practice of drawing for the militia, were it even by a law obliging seafaring men, between certain ages, to serve on board a man-of-war for five or seven years, which would have the effect of bringing multitudes forward, particularly at the commencement of hostilities, *and before they were called upon*, in order to get their time of service finished as soon as possible, and while there appeared the greatest chance of prize money; and, then, if the service itself were made more palatable, one-half of these men would remain even after their period of service was finished.

The advocates of this measure have not been favoured with all the encouragement that such a cause and their exertions deserve; it has unfortunately arisen on that side of the political hemisphere which is still in its winter solstice; whose productions are commonly nipt in the bud, or totally disregarded until their own native vigour and rapid growth ultimately force them into notice. Neither is the public mind sufficiently familiarized with the subject: it is viewed as a dangerous innovation on old established customs, under which the navy has long flourished; and, like the navigation act, is, by some, considered absolutely necessary to the very existence of our maritime power! The navy, however, has flourished in spite of impressment, and the silliness and absurdity of such antiquated notions only tend to keep a nation in petticoats: they have, happily for the country, been fully exposed by the salutary effects of that improved commercial policy which now influences the minds of his Majesty's ministers, and has given new vigour to commercial enterprize, in spite of the enormous load of our national debt; and it is earnestly hoped the attention of Government will finally be turned to the subject now before us: a subject of the greatest moment, inasmuch as it adds the moral sins of inhumanity and injustice to the political errors of restriction and monopoly.

Inhuman and unjust must be the practice that forcibly interferes with the industrious and peaceable occupations of the poor man, disperses his hopes, para-

lizes his endeavours, steps between him and every feeling of family affection, and finally obliges him to curse the service—that of his country! into which he is forced, an unwilling victim, and which he cannot quit without a crime! His father, mother, wife, or children, may be in distress, in extreme misery, from which the high wages he *could* earn are sufficient to remove them; he knows this, and he deserts that service into which he was unjustly dragged: no man, with the common feelings of humanity, can blame him; and where is the man, with a spark of freedom in his composition, that would not do the same?

This picture is not fancy; such events were but too common during the late war: we recollect an instance of a seaman belonging to one of his Majesty's ships (we believe a pressed man), who happened after some years' absence to touch at the port where he was born; his aged father and mother and his sisters came alongside the ship to see him, with all the eagerness of family affection, heightened by long separation: unluckily, however, an order had been issued to prevent any woman from coming on board—it was not relaxed in their favour; he then asked permission to go on shore with his family for a few hours, as he was on the eve of a long voyage; this too was refused: upon which the poor man, at all risks, determined to pay a last visit to his friends, and swam on shore that night. He returned, however, in the morning, but not before his absence was taken notice of.

The captain, who was one of those that think the cat-o'-nine tails a sovereign remedy, determined to try him by a court-martial, in order to make a severe example; he was sentenced to—we don't know how many lashes, by the court; but as few as could well be given for the offence, all circumstances considered; and the commodore, a man of humanity, ordered the prisoner on board his own ship, where the sentence never was put in execution. This man's behaviour was invariably good while he remained on board the commodore, a period of some years; and he had a careless sort of gaiety and ready wit, particularly in situations of danger, that always made him a great favourite with both officers and ship's company.

It will be readily admitted, that the competition for labour should be as free with regard to seamen, as it is in any other trade or profession; and even

even were it granted, that in times of peculiar emergency the Government should be armed with the power of compelling the service of certain classes, the doctrine of its right to avail itself of that service at *less* than the market price, can never surely be maintained with any appearance of justice or good policy, when the obvious effects of such a system are aversion, flight and concealment. In the United States' navy, where the discipline is generally considered more severe than ours, *there is no scarcity of men*; they enter for a limited time, and the seaman's pay is regulated by the fluctuation of the merchant's wages, or in other words, it follows the market price; though, we believe, never fully up to its level. From 1800 to 1816, it varied from *ten to seventeen dollars a month*; the smallest of these sums is nearly one-third more than the pay of an able seaman in the British navy; and the largest a great deal more than double, while the necessities of life are generally much cheaper in that country than in this.

That there are not two opinions on the expediency of abolishing this odious custom, which is "more honoured in the breach than the observance," if a less exceptionable substitute can be pointed out, must be apparent to every body; hence it becomes almost incumbent on individuals, who may have reflected at all on the subject, to give their opinions publicity, and leave them to stand or fall by their own intrinsic value: such a procedure can do no harm, and may render some assistance to the cause, if it only call forth an answer; the simple discussion of the question will familiarize it to the public, and any notice, however meagre and unworthy, may nevertheless call forth the sentiments of abler men, and a plan be ultimately struck out that will reconcile all opinions—for there must be a remedy somewhere—death is the only thing which has none.

We are told that, were it not for impressment, we should, at the commencement of a war, be in want of men to equip our ships; that they would remain sailorless—inert masses, floating on the face of the waters: in short, that while *our* fleets continued stagnating in port, those of our enemies would be riding triumphant over the ocean. In the first place, it is by no means apparent why our adversaries should be beforehand with us, unless their system be preferable to ours; and if so, let us

profit by their example;—let us change this illiberal system—alter this narrow and penurious policy—give the maritime part of the community fair play—make the only difference between a man-of-war and a merchant-man, the superior discipline of the former; and let the restraints necessary to ensure that discipline be no greater than will effect their object. You will then find little difficulty in giving animation to those splendid bulwarks of the British empire, and they will become palaces instead of prisons.

As the cause of a disease is necessary to be known before an effectual remedy can be applied, let us now endeavour to discover the reason that occasions such unwillingness in the seamen of England to serve on board his Majesty's ships.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SCRAP OF CRITICISM.

IN our Notices to Correspondents at the end of our preceding number, we quoted, as a sentence of prose, some lines rejected from our poetic columns, and suggested an experiment, by means of which an author might always, not only know whether it was verse, or prose that he was writing, but also where it was that his verses, if any such there were, began, and where they ended—which, most assuredly, the fingers alone (maugre the editorial Shakespeare-marrings of Messrs. Malone and Co.) can never tell him.

As poetical criticism is with us a sort of morality—because we look upon *poetry as one of the real goods of life*!—we will push the application of the principle, there suggested, a little further; or, explain it rather, by a practical illustration, for which nothing could be more convenient than the lines in question. And as (if the poet can keep his own secret) nobody can know, but himself, to whose effusions the animadversions apply, they may preserve towards him all the delicacy of a private and friendly criticism, while even our great Poet Laureate himself, if ever he should write another "*Ke-hama*,"* may take a hint from them, perhaps, that may not be quite unprofitable. The lines in question are thus arranged in the author's manuscript.

* Several lines of which, most assuredly, do not tell upon the ear in exact accordance with their whimsical arrangement.

We should premise, by the way, just to show where it is that he begins to trip,

"And silence broods upon the world's repose,"

which, at least, is a very good verse; but thus he immediately proceeds:

"Even then the Muse, joys midst the solemn

Stillness to outpour, her secret soul, and
Give each burning thought, its voice, and utterance.

'Tis then she tunes, her harp symphonious,

'Tis then she joins, the music of the spheres,

'Tis then she throws, her mortal nature off,

And joys to find, her daring spirit free,

Free from the shackles that *hath* bound her here.

It is curious, upon minute analysis, to observe how completely all the confusion and prosaic dissonance of this passage has arisen out of the mistaken notion into which Malone and Stephens, and even Johnson, and all the modern editors have so ridiculously blundered, that the numbers of verse can be counted, like those of arithmetic, upon the fingers—as if versification were addressed, not to the sense of hearing but of touch, and was to be measured, not by *quantities* and *qualities*, but by the vulgar addition or enumeration of syllables alone—according to which,

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten,"

with their usual expedient of a barbarous elision, would make a *good* heroic verse.* But for this mistake, mere

* To pass by a multitude of other blunders still more revolting to the ear, we will particularize one curious instance of editorial pragmatism. There is a considerable portion of the scene between *Glo'ster* and *Lady Anne*, in the original play of "Richard the Third"—that part, we mean, in which they indulge "the keen encounter of their wits" in a long series of repartee, which Shakspeare, obviously for the terseness and smartness of the effect, had written in octo-syllabic verse, and which, in the old folio of 1623, is so printed. But the sapient editors of a more critically enlightened age (the *restorers* of the *genuine text*) not being able to conceive how any thing less than ten syllables could constitute a dramatic line (as if there were not licenses and varieties of verse enough, in the scenes of Shakspeare, to have suggested a very different conclusion) set their fingers to work and counted the syllables into what they call regular heroics of ten syllables each: and so they stand in all the modern

perception alone could not have failed to discover that the clause which stands above, at the commencement of the first line, is, in fact, an imperfect portion of some precedent verse; and the whole passage, by the mere restoration of two harsh and unnecessary elisions, the correction of a careless slip of grammar, the inversion of one syllable, the dismissal of another, and the avoidance of the unmeaning repetition of a third, would have stood thus, in a series of, at least, very tolerable verse:

— "Even then the muse
Joins midst the solemn stillness to outpour
Her secret soul, and give each burning thought

Its voice and utterance. *It is* then she tunes
Her harp symphonious; *it is* then she joins
The music of the spheres; 'tis then she throws

Her mortal nature off, and joys to find
Her daring spirit *from the shackles free*
That bound her here."

When the poet had once got thus far, he would easily have filled up, if he had deemed it necessary, his two imperfect lines. For the first, the sacrifice of one of his own precedent lines which we have not quoted—

"When Contemplation holds her starry reign,"

which confounds cause and effect—as if our contemplations made the stars shine, instead of the shining of the stars inducing us to contemplation!—would have furnished the materials:

"Even then, by Contemplation led, the Muse"

which would have given him one good verse, instead of two bad ones. And as for the concluding desideratum,

"That bound her here, and check'd her towering flight,"

was too obvious to have been missed.

If these observations should be of any use to our correspondent, we have hopes that they will be regarded as no ungrateful return for his sometimes very pleasing favours; and those of our general

editions, to this day; although so standing (if the voice attempts to follow the typographical arrangement), they are neither verse nor prose. O Midas! Midas! thy ears were a legacy bequeathed to the braying tribes of critics and of editors! We feel at our own, that we may be sure whether they do not need the crop.

* "Pour out" would have been better grammar, and equally good—nay, in point of euphony, somewhat better verse.

ral readers who have a taste for poetical composition will not quarrel with us, we trust, for this small intrusion on the space usually assigned to correspondence.

EDIT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

IT has occurred to me, in reading the observations on self-educated scholars, and on the pedantic anti-anglicisms, and frequently barbarous style of very learned writers, in various numbers of the *Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism*, and divers passages in your reviewing department, that the writer of those articles, in mentioning the style of Dr. Johnson (which, by the way, with all its cumbrous pomp and amplifying triplets, has its beauties, to which I should suspect that your critic of critics has had some obligations in the formation of his own,) ought to have remembered, that the author of the *Rambler*, the literary giant of his day, was, as far as authorship is concerned, a self-educated scholar. If the materials of what, perhaps, the philosophizer on Criticism would consider as the defects of his style, were brought with him from the college, the style itself was not formed there, nor owed its beauties to the discipline, the themes, or the instructions of Oxford. As an English author, he educated himself after he had quitted his alma mater; and got his English, and formed his style of English writing (as an appeal to his earlier compositions will sufficiently evince,) when his necessities compelled him to seek a livelihood (scanty enough for many years, heaven knows!) by following the trade of an English author, and addressing his lucubrations, principally, to unclassicalized and mere English ears. So true it is, to a considerable extent at least, that when a scholar, as we call him, has spent the whole of what ought to be his educational years at classical schools and colleges, he has, from the defective systems of those seminaries (even for scholarship itself) the most important part of his education to seek while he is seeking his bread; and he may think himself lucky, if his greatest blemishes, after all, be not attributable to the impossibility of unlearning entirely the lumbrous and inapplicable jargon of pedantry, which had been flogged in at one end, and crammed in at the other, by the discipline and the lectures of pedagogue professors.

N. B.

OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES of REMITTENT FEVER, as it occurs on the COASTS of the MEDITERRANEAN; with SUGGESTIONS for PREVENTING their EFFECTS. By H. ROBERTSON, M.D., Author of a Work on the "Natural History of the Atmosphere," &c.

[Concluded from No. 415, page 208.]

IN consequence of the effect of local circumstances, there are situations where remittent fever is more frequent and severe than in others in the same parallel of latitude, and seemingly enjoying the same kind of climate. This exception will, however, be found to arise, in every instance, not from any difference in the cause of the disease, but from the position of the place, in regard to marshy or high grounds in its vicinity. Thus, places to the leeward or windward of stagnant water, and especially if enclosed by mountains or high grounds, are subject to remittent fever, during the prevalence of certain winds, or otherwise; and it is, most probably, to the blowing of particular winds, in certain seasons, that we ought to attribute the prevalence of remittent fever in particular places, and its regular return periodically; and not to any dependence on magnetic or lunar influence: although there is no doubt, that certain positions of the planets, as influencing the seasons in different years, must, when co-operating with the above-mentioned local circumstances, add greatly to the violence of the disease, by occasioning the variation mentioned.

Gibraltar, from its situation, seems to be peculiarly liable to the causes of remittent fever: because, that along the line-walls on the bay, there is a considerable space of the shore kept in a state of humidity only, not being covered with water. which, of all others, is the condition best calculated for extricating marsh miasma. The space allotted for the landing of the cattle and necessities for the use of the garrison is, also, peculiarly noxious in this respect; for the cattle, being allowed to remain, even for days, before being taken within the walls, this circumstance tends greatly to produce a concurrence of those causes that so readily generate the matter in question: and I have no doubt that, independently of the bad effects arising from other causes of a similar nature, the practice I have pointed out, and the burying-ground above-mentioned, contribute considerably in producing the disease that has so often desolated that city.

The

The position of Gibraltar, along the shore at the bottom of a high and extensive mountain, must greatly tend to render remittent fever not only more frequent, but more malignant, on its occurrence there: because, in consequence of the height and extent of the mountain, the ascent of the vapour in the atmosphere meets with a barrier preventing its dispersion; and, in consequence of the lower temperature at that height, it must naturally sink towards its source: and in this way being kept dispersed over the town, it acts with redoubled effect upon its inhabitants. It seems to be owing to this that the town of Gibraltar is kept, as it were, at all times immersed in a noxious gas; and that, in consequence of the peculiar malignity of the exhalation from the burying-ground, the remittent fever has so often broken out there with singular violence. It is not improbable, that the severity of the disease may have given occasion to the great discordance of opinions upon this subject.

Carthage is likewise placed on the coast, and is nearly surrounded by high grounds, thereby preventing the free dispersion of the exhalations arising from the harbour, &c.; but the miasma, probably, arises principally from the ditches around the works, which are almost always wet, in consequence of retaining the rain.

On the other hand, Valencia, situated in a nearly similar climate, peculiarly exposed to noxious exhalations that arise from the shallow, and almost stagnant river that surrounds it, and that are occasioned by the common practice of irrigating the grounds, for the culture of rice and other grain, is, nevertheless, much less liable to the severer forms of remittent fever, than either of the above-mentioned places. Its superior salubrity probably arises from its situation in an extensive plain, thereby affording a free dispersion of the vapour by whatever wind blows.

The same reasoning applies to the Island of Malta, which has no high mountains to impede and throw back any noxious vapours that may be fomented on its coasts. In like manner, were it not for the open site of Venice, situated at a great distance from any mountains, that city could not be habitable, on account of the pestilent exhalations from its canals.

Alicant suffered severely from yellow remittent fever some years ago; as epidemic, and in this place severe cases of

remittent fever are frequently met with every autumnal season: principally originating, as I imagine, in the exhalations from the beach, and those which arise from a particular spot within the city, which, being lower than the adjoining streets, retains the rain, and is also liable to be overflowed occasionally, by the dashing of the sea over the rampart. Alicant is open to the right, and has a marshy shore extending round the bay; while, nearer to the left of the place, it is covered with two high mountains. Upon that next the town is built the castle, which must have the effect of throwing back, upon the city, the exhalations from the shore, if driven towards it by a S.W. current of air.

Further, in illustration of the foregoing doctrine of the cases of remittent fever, I may observe, that in Palermo, I found remittent fever, in its worst form (yellow), originating from the carelessness of workmen in leaving the gutter of a public necessary open for some days, in the hottest time of the year. This fever likewise broke out severely in a regiment of dragoons, part of whom were quartered on the shore, the remainder in barracks more inward, near a rivulet, which, in the warm season, is almost dry, or containing a small quantity of stagnating water. But there is no place, in or about Palermo, that is not, more or less, liable to this disease; this city being surrounded with mountains at no great distance on all sides, except towards the bay forming the harbour.

The most dreadful form of this disease I ever met with was in the summer of 1816, at Argostoli, in Cefalonia; perhaps the most unhealthy spot in Europe. That place is situated upon the middle of a narrow creek, stretching from a small bay, and running about three miles inland. This creek is covered by high mountains rising perpendicularly on the east; while on the opposite shore a mountainous ridge, from 150 to 300 feet high, runs from the bay, and closely surrounds the creek by joining the higher mountains at its top. The upper end of the creek is low and marshy; by which, together with the plentiful sources of miasma, arising from the filthiness of the narrow lanes, and want of cleanliness in the precincts of the houses, a constant emanation of poisonous vapour is extricated; and from the height of the surrounding grounds, the inhabitants of Argostoli, consequently, are at all times immersed in

in a miasma of the most virulent nature. In this way, it is not only unfriendly to the natives of the place; but, ever since the English have had possession of the Ionian islands, it has proved most fatal to our troops. Indeed, every station in these islands is unhealthy, from a concurrence, in a greater or less degree, of such circumstances as increase the activity of marsh miasma, the sources of which are every where abundant.

Although the remote cause of remittent fever has commonly an obvious origin, and in most instances may therefore be modified, or entirely corrected—at least, we are warranted in thinking so, until it be shewn that a fair trial of measures necessary for that effect has failed;—but as these means must, in every instance, be adapted to local circumstances—these general observations cannot, therefore, contain a systematic or regular plan of preventive operations; and can only offer such hints, generally, as may be modified to particular circumstances.

The commencement of preventive operations must be first directed to the paving and good order of the streets, to the state of the public sewers, so that their contents may pass freely off, and be discharged either into the sea, a river, or in some situation, at a distance, leeward of the town; and so covered that the matters are not offensive. Upon the same principle, the market-place, the streets, and particularly the gutters, ought to be swept at least once a-day, and the filth carried to a considerable distance, and deposited in some dry and sandy place. The outlets of the water-closets and drains of every house should be made to lead into the common sewers, and no filth, or rubbish of any kind, be deposited within or near the precincts of the town. The gutters of the streets, the market-places, and every humid spot, ought to be covered with a quantity of quick-lime, every evening after being swept, during the warm season, until the winter fairly sets in. Quick-lime ought likewise to be thrown into the sink of every privy, every evening. In like manner, every stable and other offices ought to be kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness, and the floors daily covered with a layer of quick-lime. The manure and sweeping of the offices ought, on no account, to be allowed to remain any length of time within the city.

Upon the same idea, burying within the walls of churches ought to be strictly interdicted: these should be frequently ventilated, and occasionally a fumigating machine should be placed to work within them. Places for tan-works, soap-works, shambles, dyers and such trades, as also burying-grounds, should be always selected at a remote and proper distance from the town*—and a quantity of quick-lime should be thrown in with every body that is interred. No doubt, a revival of the custom of burning the dead would be conducive in preventing the appearance of remittent fever; and, at any rate, this practice ought to be followed, with the dead bodies of those animals that are now most commonly left exposed in the air, or buried superficially. In places liable to remittent fever, the burying-grounds, especially if situated within or near the town, ought to be frequently sprinkled with the liquor called chlorine; or, when this cannot be had, small portions of common salt, placed at short distances, and sprinkled with diluted vitriolic acid, will disengage a vapour capable of destroying the fætor and noxious qualities of the miasma arising from decaying animal matter. This practice ought to be renewed at intervals of six or eight days; besides, it will be necessary to cover, from time to time, the surface of such places with a layer of fresh burnt lime; and, in these circumstances, it has been supposed that alternate layers of fresh burnt charcoal, in a coarse powder, would materially increase the preventive powers of the lime.

The tanks, so frequent in the peninsula, for the washing of clothes, afford a continued source for the production of miasma. These should be frequently cleaned, as well as their precincts; and, if possible, a current of water should be made to pass through them.

In places subject to remittent fever, the humidity of the streets, in the hot season, ought to be carefully guarded against: therefore, water that has been used in washing, or for any other domestic

* These regulations especially, in references to shambles, soap and candle makers, &c. will, we should hope, be incorporated with the plans now so extensively in operation, for the improvement of our perpetually enlarging metropolis. They ought to extend no less to the populous suburbs.
—EDIT.

mestic purpose, ought never be permitted to be thrown out upon the streets. Upon the same principle, rivulets ought not to be diminished by irrigation, or by drawing off part of their water for the working of mills; these operations may be conducted by other means: but every running stream ought to be kept as much united and concentrated as possible. In like manner, the splashing and waste of water at the public fountains, especially those within towns, ought to be prevented; otherwise the moistened mud and filth, always met with in such situations, afford a plentiful source of marsh miasma—in this way I have seen the yellow fever originate. Matters thrown out by the sea upon the shores ought to be collected and burnt in the dry season, or mixed with a quantity of fresh burnt lime: it may be then used as manure.

But that which is most conducive for the preservation of health, in places on the coast, is to construct a wall or rampart along the shore, stretching considerably beyond the limits of the town, and in such a manner as to have a depth of water of several feet on the outside, during every season, in [whatever direction the wind may blow. Low places, in, or situated near, towns liable to remittent fever, ought to be brought to a level with the contiguous streets or grounds; so as to prevent the rains collecting there, or humidity from other sources; and the operation, for this purpose, ought to commence by strewing thick layers of quick-lime and sand alternately over the bottom, having a drain previously constructed, so as to carry off any superabundant humidity that may collect; the remainder of the hollow should then be filled with limestone, or any other pieces of rock, and the interstices filled with sand.

In what are strictly called marshes, and which are too extensive to be drained and filled up, the greatest possible care must be taken not to diminish the quantity of water they contain, as the more shallow such places are, so, in proportion, is the quantity and malignant qualities of the vapour extricated from them. Therefore, in such circumstances, a considerable quantity of quick-lime, strewed frequently over the banks, and keeping the marshes as clean as possible, are the only preventive measures that can be adopted regarding them:—taking every care also, that, as any par-

ticular spot becomes dry, the water be not allowed again to cover it. This may be effected, in most cases, by trenches and banking; and by bringing such places into a state of cultivation. An opposite conduct, at Argostoli, bids fair, in the course of some years, to render that place uninhabitable:—a bridge, or rather rampart, having been carried across the creek; whereby the supply of water, from its communication with the bay, is not equal to the quantity exhaled from the marshy grounds in the inland extremity. For this reason, the insalubrity of that place is increasing yearly.

The lime employed in the operations above-mentioned must be fresh burnt, and taken immediately from the kiln, before it has been long exposed to the air; otherwise, it is unfit for the purposes for which I have recommended it. Quick-lime is a caustic earth, which, when mixed with animal and vegetable matters, speedily destroys their texture, and this more readily, in proportion to the quantity of humidity these contain. In situations favourable for the evolution of marsh miasma, these organic matters are always mixed with a sufficient quantity of humidity; and in such circumstances, it would seem, that the elementary parts of these matters are thereby modified into new combinations, naturally inoffensive to health: and perhaps this may also be occasioned by the high temperature produced on slacking the quick-lime; thereby occasioning a rapid evaporation of the humidity, preventing its decomposition, and the consequent evolution of the noxious miasma.

Argostoli, Cefalonia, March 20, 1817.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS. (Continued from No. 409, p. 411.)

Soeren Olsen's Daughter.

IN the choir of the cathedral church at Roskilde, is a tomb-stone, on which is depicted a skeleton; around whose neck a snake has twisted itself. The tradition concerning this is as follows:—A nobleman of the name of Soeren Olsen, gave to his daughter a sum of money just before he travelled out of the land; commanding her as soon as she heard of his death to lay out the money to the best advantage for the use of the poor. But when the daughter received intelligence of the father's death, she did not spend the money as he had directed her, but bought with it a costly gold chain, which she placed round

round her neck; but no sooner was it there than the neck-lace changed to a venomous serpent, which incessantly clung to her, and devoured every thing that she carried to her mouth; so that at last she died of starvation, and was buried within the tomb just alluded to.

Skotte.

At a small distance from Gudmanstoup, in Oddoherred, is a hillock called Hiulehoi. The elfins, who inhabit this hill, are well known in the villages round about; and most people place a cross upon their ale-barrels, in order to secure them from the attacks of the pigmies, who are exceedingly fond of ale. Late one evening, a countryman came past Hiulehoi, and perceived that it was lifted from the ground, and supported upon wooden piles, while beneath it was a magnificent elfin banquet, with music and dancing. The countryman stood still, in order to view the revel, and as he was wondering at every thing he saw, the music ceased, the dance stopped, and, in the midst of a horrible outcry, an elf exclaimed, "Skotte is fallen into the fire, come and help him out." The hillock immediately sunk down to the earth, and nothing more was to be seen.

In the mean time the peasant's wife remained at home, and as she sat busied in spinning flax, she did not perceive that an elf had crept, through the window, into the next chamber, and was standing by an ale-barrel, which, not being secured by a cross, he had tapped, and was drawing off its contents into a large leathern bucket. The door was open, and the elf had his eye fixed on the woman. Just then her husband came home, extremely surprised at what he had lately seen. "Now, wife," said he, "I will tell you what has happened to me." The elf in the other room listened attentively. "As I was coming past Hiulehoi," continued the man, "I saw an elfin festival, when all of a sudden one of the dwarfs cried out, 'Skotte is tumbled into the fire, come and help him up.'" The elf by the ale-barrel no sooner heard the man repeat these last words than he was so frightened, that he flung down his bucket, left the tap running, and scoured away out of the window; at the noise he made, the man and his wife rushed into the room, just in time to get a glimpse of him; but they had time enough to mourn for the ale with which the floor was flooded.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

MR. HENRY ENNIS'S *Journal of a Voyage to NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, PORT ESSINGTON, APSLEY STRAITS, &c.*

[Continued from p. 221.]

IN their persons the natives of these islands are generally above the middle size; their limbs straight and well formed. They are more actively than strongly made, the stoutest amongst them having but little muscle. Their activity is astonishing; and they bound through the woods with the lightness and celerity of a deer. Their colour is nearly black; their hair coarse, but not woolly: they tie it, occasionally, on the back of the head; and several of them had daubed their heads and bodies with red and yellow pigment. They were almost all marked with a kind of tattoo, generally in three lines, the centre one going directly down the body, from the neck to the navel; the others drawn from the outside of the breast, and approaching the perpendicular line, at the bottom. The skin appeared to have been cut for the purpose of admitting some substance under it, and then bound down until healed, leaving small raised marks on the surface. The men were entirely naked; but some women whom we saw on Bathurst Island, at a little distance, wore mats, made of plaited grass, or shreds of the fan palm-leaf, fastened round the waist, and covering them nearly as far as the knee.

Their arms are the spear and the waddy: the former is a light shaft, well hardened with fire, about nine or ten feet long; those we saw generally had a smooth sharp point, but they have others which are barbed, and are deadly weapons. Some of these were thrown at us, one of which is preserved by Captain Bremer. It is very ingeniously made; the barbs, seventeen in number, being cut out of the solid wood, the edges and points being exceedingly sharp, but the barbs on one side of the spear only; and as they have no iron implements or tools, it is wonderful how they can contrive to produce such a weapon. Having met but with few of these barbed spears, it is probable that, from the time and labour bestowed on making them, they are not in general use, and are reserved for close combat, or for extraordinary occasions.

The waddy, or short pointed stick, is from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches long; and is evidently used as a weapon in close fight, as well as for bringing down birds, or animals for food; and they

they throw this stick with such wonderful precision, that they scarcely ever fail to bring down a bird from the tops of the highest trees.

In their habits these people seem to resemble the natives of New South Wales; but there are shades of difference, which fully indicate that they do not occupy so low a place on the graduated scale of the human species. Like them, they wander about in search of the scanty and precarious means of preserving life; like them, they make use of the most disgusting food, the filthy remains of which we often found; and, like them, they have no fixed habitation—seldom remaining two nights in the same place; nor do they seem to have any idea of forming themselves into any larger scope of society, beyond their own immediate tribe or family. But they are superior in person; and, if the covering of the women be general, which it probably is, it is a mark of decency; and a step towards civilization, perfectly unknown to the aborigines of Australia.

These savages have certainly some notion of a supreme power, and a future state, and are by no means so rude and barbarous as those that are to be met with amongst the New Hollanders generally; for, on Bathurst Island, we found the tomb of a native. The situation was one of such perfect retirement and repose, that it displayed great feeling in the survivors who placed it there; and the simple order and decorations of it, would not have disgraced a civilized people. It was an oblong square, open at the foot, the remaining end and sides being railed round with small trees, seven or eight feet high, some of which were carved with a stone or shell, and further ornamented with rings of wood, also carved. On the tops of these posts were placed the waddys of the deceased. The grave was raised above the level of the earth; but the raised part was not more than three feet long. At the head was placed a piece of canoe, and a spear; and around it were little baskets made of the fan palm-leaf: these, from their small size, we imagined to have been placed there by the children of the departed; but nothing could exceed the neatness and simplicity of the whole, as not a vestige of weed or shrub was suffered to remain within the area.

The natives of those islands must have strong powers of mimicry, for on the first interview I was present at with

them (which was at Bathurst Island on a fishing party, where we had been all the morning), just as we were about to return on board, they came to the beach in a body of seventeen or eighteen, making a hideous noise, swinging their arms about, and crying out "warra wa, warra wa, warra wa," imitating us exactly in hauling the seine, by plunging into the sea, and following all our manœuvres, and making signs for us to return; but, it being near twelve o'clock, and the officer having charge of the boat being desirous to take the boat's crew off to dinner, we told them in plain English (but laughed loudly at the same time) that we were going away. They laughed much louder than we were capable of doing, and repeated, as plain as we had spoken it, "going away, going away," &c., and continued to do so as long as we were within hearing. We found, in all the intercourse we had with them afterwards, that they could imitate us with equal facility whenever they pleased.

The sinking of wells, on various parts of both islands, and particularly the one near the fort, gave us a good opportunity of observing the soil. For the first two or three feet, it was generally a fine black vegetable mould, then a strong red clay for a few feet, on a thick bed of sandstone rock, on a strata of loose red clay, intermixed with a sort of pipe-clay or marl; next a coarse red gravel, to the depth of twenty-eight feet, where the water flowed in in abundance; but the well near the fort was the only one sunk to that depth.

This soil appears to be excellent, and capable of producing most, if not all, the valuable trees, shrubs, &c. of the Eastern Islands. The whole of the plants brought from Sydney flourish luxuriantly, particularly the orange and lemon, the lime, banana and sugar-cane. The napal also thrives well, in the garden near the settlement, which was attended by a professed gardener from Sydney. Melons, pumpkins, small salads, and different sorts of cabbage plants, sprung up immediately; the plantain, prickly pear and loquets, never lost a moment from being transplanted. The maize was above ground on the fourth day, and the Indian corn on the seventh or eighth day after they had been sown. Potatoes were not so fortunate; however, this may easily be accounted for, because, in the first instance, they were not intended for seed, and were far from being good, even for present use, when we

we took them on board at Sydney; added to which, the season was too far advanced for planting them, and perhaps the land not sufficiently prepared to receive them. In addition to all this, the large red ant was found to burrow in the seed; and, notwithstanding all the care and ingenuity of the gardener and his assistant, these destructive insects could not be got rid of. Even under all these difficulties, there were hopes that some few would arrive at maturity: and there is little doubt, when the land is cleared to a greater extent, and the place comes to be cultivated, but all these difficulties will be easily overcome, and that the excellency of the soil will produce abundantly all the luxuries and necessities of life.

The stream of water first discovered was found to run into several large ponds near the beach, which afford to ships the most ready mode of watering; and, as the land, in the vicinity, is low, it holds out the prospect that valuable rice plantations may be made along that part of the coast.

Amongst the trees, some of which are of noble growth, we met with a sort of *lignum vitæ*, which will probably be valuable for block sheaves, and several others which appear to be well calculated for naval purposes. The forests are almost inexhaustible. The sago and cabbage tree are in great abundance; a sort of large cotton tree was also found in considerable numbers: but as we were not quite certain of their produce being valuable, parcels of it are put up to be sent to England for the inspection of proper judges. The bastard nutmeg, and a species of pepper, highly pungent, are likewise abundant, and samples of which are also prepared to send home. From the excellency of the soil, and the goodness of the climate, it is most likely that, if those islands were brought under a proper state of cultivation, they would produce those articles in perfection.

The trepang, which is considered a wonderful delicacy in China, is found at Port Essington, and along the shores and round the islands and reefs on the coast of Australia, in great quantities. They are something like the snail or slug of England, but very much larger; and are gathered in great numbers, at particular seasons, by the Malays, who resort to the coast for that purpose, and drive a very considerable trade, with the Dutch settlements, in that article; from whence it is exported to China, at

an enormous profit. It is however to be hoped that our new establishments at Melville and Bathurst Islands will be the means of leading so valuable a branch of commerce into another channel.

The animals we have seen are the kangaroo, the opossum, the bandicoot, the kangaroo rat, and the flying squirrel. The birds are quails, pigeons, pheasants, parrots, parroquets, curlews, a sort of snipe, and a species of moor fowl, mostly of a beautiful plumage; and immense flights of smaller birds. There is another bird which deserves notice, called the laughing *jackass*: it is the ugliest and most deformed, in my opinion, of the whole feathered race; and, to complete its deformity, its voice is a medley of all that is harsh, loud and disagreeable. The greater part of the forenoon, and at night, they join chorus with the alligators (which are in great numbers, and very large), producing a concert by no means melodious.

A few snakes have been seen, which, from the flattened head and fangs, were evidently venomous; but their tribes are neither large nor numerous. The centipedes, tarantulas, scorpions, lizards, &c. &c. are every where to be met with; but they are not very troublesome. There are, however, myriads of ants of four or five sorts, which are very destructive; and the bite of the large green ant dreadfully painful whilst the inflammation lasts. As usual in all tropical climates, musquitos and sand flies are superabundant. The latter is the smallest thing holding animal life, and its sting or bite is very painful, and generally attended with tedious ulcers.

Our supply of fish was generally very scanty. Those we took in the seine net were principally mullet, skate, bass, snappers, and old wife, the latter being the most plentiful; however, at Port Essington we had better success.

The climate of those islands, as far as we were able to form a judgment, is decidedly as good, if not better than any to be found within the tropics: the thermometer rarely reaching more than eighty-eight in the shade, in the hottest part of the day; and, at early dawn, falling to seventy-six. Indeed, nothing can be more delightful than the first part of the morning, and the evening, after four or five o'clock: nor need there be a more convincing proof of the salubrity of this climate, than that, although all the officers and men engaged in the expedition were constantly employed on shore, under numerous disadvantages,

vantages, exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, yet very few cases of fever occurred, and they readily yielded to medicine.

Much cannot as yet be said as to building materials. The timber being extremely hard and heavy, does not appear well adapted for slender work. The stone, which is in abundance, being generally soft sandstone, may be easily cut into blocks of any dimensions; and, by being exposed to the sun, would harden in a short period, so as to be fit for any purpose of building: and, at a little distance from the fort, was found a bank of shells, from which lime for present use might readily be procured. However, it would be desirable that settlers, or others coming out, should bring with them houses of light scantling, in frame; for the labour of felling the trees, and sawing them up, would in the first instance be attended with great expense, and certainly with much inconvenience and delay.

Fort Dundas, which commands the whole anchorage, is rectangular, seventy-five yards in length, by fifty yards wide; with turrets *en barbette* at each angle, surrounded by a ditch fifteen feet wide by ten feet deep, with a drawbridge on the land side. The curtain, at the base, is seven feet in width, and five at the top, and is about seven feet high; and is armed with four 18-pounders and one 12-pounder carronades, and two long 9-pounders; the latter will do execution on Bathurst Island, crossing the outer edge of Harris's Island in its course, and is built with the same strong durable materials as the pier. I should have observed, that at the distance of about a mile and a-half to the southward of the settlement, is Sawyer's River—a most beautiful harbour, with a sufficient depth of water for ships of any tonnage, which it carries to the shore; and so completely is it land-locked and secured, that ships of any size might be hove down with very little preparation or expense, without risk from any alteration of weather.

Names of the different Positions on Melville Island, running from North to South in Apsley Strait:—

Piper's Point; Luxmore Head; Garden Point; Point Barlow; Point Herbert; Sawyer River; Point Gordon; John's River; Tamar River; Point Bremer; Point Henxman, and Point Fletcher.

The whole of the works being completed on the 9th of November, and the

defences of the place being quite equal to any attack from much more formidable enemies than the natives of Melville and Bathurst Islands; and the object of the expedition being fully and successfully accomplished, we prepared for sea, weighed, and dropped into the fairway. On the 10th saluted by the fort with thirteen guns, which was returned from the ship. 11th and 12th, calm, and excessively hot. 13th, weighed and made sail, Countess of Harcourt in company; and bade farewell to Melville Island, and our dear friends composing the garrison of Fort Dundas, from whom we parted with infinite regret, being more like a band of brothers, than strangers casually met on public service, and by whose cordial co-operation the arduous and fatiguing duties going forward were so happily and speedily carried into execution; having, in the short space of forty-four days, explored the country, cleared a considerable piece of land, built a strong fort and magazine, railed in and planted two large gardens, sunk wells, built and covered in twenty comfortable cottages for the troops and convicts, and a commissariat storehouse, capable of containing two years' provisions; besides the wharf, and survey of the harbour, and various other things which took up labour and time; leaving on the island, Captain M. Barlow, 3d regt., commandant; Lieut. C. C. Williamson, royal marines, engineer; Lieut. C. C. Everard, ensign of the 3d regt.; G. Miller, commissariat department; Mr. Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Talmash, ditto, storekeeper; Mr. — surgeon; Royal Marines, 26 non-commissioned officers and privates; 3d regt., 22 ditto; 47 convicts; 2 free convicts; 4 women; 4 children; in all 112—besides the brig Lady Nelson, Capt. S. Johns, and 12 men; making altogether 125.*

14th

* The Greenock Herald of the 25th Jan. 1825, speaking of Melville Island, places it in 136° 52' east; and states it to be only five miles long, and one or two broad; and that it was intended to be a penal settlement for incorrigible convicts, from New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. This, however, is not the fact. Melville Island is situated in 134° east; and the extent already explored proves it to be, at least, from eighty to 100 miles in circumference (independent of Bathurst Island, supposed to be equally large, and which is within gun-shot—(divided from Melville Island by Apsley and Clarence Straits). Neither is it intended to be a penal settlement, as the convicts already sent to Melville Island have

14th November.—The weather continued to be oppressively hot, with light baffling winds, until the 20th, at which time the rain set in; and from that time to the 26th kept pouring, in the heaviest torrents I ever witnessed, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder and the most vivid flashes of lightning that can be imagined. On the 27th the weather cleared up; the breeze freshened, and it became quite fair. Nothing worth notice occurred until the 7th Dec., when being in long. 81° east, it was deemed necessary that the ships should separate in prosecution of their former routes; and as I was to take my passage in the Countess of Harcourt, being charged with despatches relative to the expedition, I joined her at seven P.M., on that day, and we parted company: the Tamar for Point de Galle and Bombay, and the Countess of Harcourt for the Isle of France and England.

The wind being fair, and the weather remarkably fine, we had a delightful run to the Isle of France, where we anchored on the evening of the 17th December, having passed the Island of Rodriguez on the 13th.

The approach to this beautiful island is highly picturesque; the land varying in every direction from a fine plain, to high mountains, or rather, apparently, barren rocks. The tops of those sur-

have been selected from volunteers of the best character, amongst those whose time of transportation had nearly expired. Two out of the number are free, and a third would be so about the middle of last March. Those convicts whose correct good conduct will recommend them to the favourable consideration of the commandant, are to have their time of servitude considerably shortened; and they will be retained on the Government works—get grants of land—or be sent to their respective homes, at their own option.

The expedition for forming a new penal settlement for re-transported convicts (instead of that at Port McQuarrie, which is to become a free port) was to have sailed from Port Jackson in the latter end of August last (*i.e.* August twelvemonth); the place fixed on is on that noble river, discovered by Lieut. Oxley, surveyor-general of Australia, in the latter part of 1823, which empties itself into Morton Bay, and is called Morton River. Morton Island, which forms the bay, is in lat. $28^{\circ} 18'$, and long. $153^{\circ} 34'$ east, distant from Port Jackson about 450 miles, and is indisputably the most delightful part of New South Wales, that has as yet been discovered.

rounding Port Louis taking all manner of fantastic shapes, from the different views we had of them running down the land; at one time, appearing like a number of very high steeples at a considerable distance, at another like the minarets of a tower; but when seen from the harbour of Port Louis, the whole were brought in one, and appeared exactly like the dome of St. Paul's.

The town of Port Louis is situated in a valley, or rather on a gentle ascent, rising from the sea towards the mountains in its rear. It forms a crescent along the beach, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. A river which takes its rise near their summit waters the vicinity. The population may be about 22,000, and is divided into three classes, *viz.*—Europeans, creoles, and slaves, intermixed with Malays and Bengalese. Previous to its being taken from the French, the houses were chiefly composed of timber; but since it came into the hands of the English, they are generally built of stone, and some of them are remarkably handsome good edifices.

I had the curiosity to visit Tomb-bay, a beautiful place about seven miles from Port Louis, immortalized by the ill-fated loves of Paul and Virginia. Their tombs are kept in the very best order: they are not on a grand scale, but uncommonly neat; and stand on two small islands, in the centre of a delightful garden. A stream of water of about fourteen feet wide divides them, and then passes round and forms these islands, surrounded by weeping willows and cypress, which shed a pleasing melancholy gloom around the spot. This, added to the beauties of the surrounding country, renders it one of the most interesting and delightful situations I ever saw.

The cocoa-nut trees supposed to be planted by Paul—the village church—the shaddock grove—in short, every thing mentioned in the little history of their loves—were pointed out to us at a little distance.

The island produces sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, the greater part of European grain and vegetables, rice, maize and millet. In fruit, the produce is citrons, grenadillas, lemons, tamarinds, bananas, mangoes, dates, figs, grapes and oranges.

The summer commences in September, and is extremely hot; and generally unhealthy, owing to long calms and heavy

heavy rains. But the elevation of the hills, the quantity of wood with which many parts are covered, and the number of rivers, contribute to cause a variety of climate: the high land in the interior being pleasantly cool, whilst the heat in the intervening valleys is almost intolerable. The winter begins in March; but the difference of temperature is scarcely perceptible.

There are, however, great drawbacks on the happiness of this beautiful island: for in its centre runs a chain of mountains eighteen miles long by nine miles wide, covered with almost impenetrable forests, with only military roads cut through it here and there, and which is literally alive with baboons and monkeys. These mischievous animals are obliged to be watched with the greatest vigilance, and with considerable trouble and expense, or they would destroy all the crops. As it is, they do incalculable injury. The towns are overrun with rats of enormous size, and in such numbers, as bid defiance to extirpation; they parade, in squadrons, at noon-day, entirely at their ease. Bugs and musquitos are in myriads:—the former are to be seen and felt all day and night;—the latter, more modest, tease you only from sunset to sunrise.

Seldom a year passes but it is visited by dreadful fevers, which carry off great numbers; and it is further scourged by hurricanes of the most destructive description, which are accompanied by the heaviest torrents of rain known to fall on any part of the earth, sweeping every thing before their united violence. The ships in the harbour (which is apparently one of the most secure in the world) are either sunk at their anchors, or driven on shore on the surrounding reefs, and dashed to pieces, or impelled to sea, and never more heard of; as was the case in February and March 1824. They calculate on these hurricanes once in three years; but it most frequently happens that they have three in one year.

As they have to depend on their supply of animal food entirely on Madagascar, their beef is of bad quality, and extravagantly dear. Mutton is almost out of the question; and, when to be got at all, the prices are such as almost to amount to a prohibition of touching it. Fish is plentiful enough; but, from the nature of the climate, is rendered useless in the course of a few hours. On the whole, the Isle of

France is well enough for a visitor, but it is by no means a desirable place to take up one's abode in.

January 1st, 1825. — Finding the Countess of Harcourt would not be ready for sea before the early part of February, and undersanding that the ship Resolution was to sail on the 8th, as I was directed to lose no time in going forward with the despatches, I engaged a second passage in her, and went on board her on Saturday the 8th January 1825, a step I ever since had reason to regret. HENRY ENNIS.

Names of the Officers attached to the Expedition to Melville and Bathurst Islands.

His Majesty's Ship Tamar.

Jas. John Gordon Bremer, Esq., K.C.B., captain; John Golding, John Downey, John Septimus Roe, lieutenants; John Davis, second master; John O'Brien, purser; Matthew Capponi, surgeon; Henry Clayton and Charles Cartwright Williamson, lieutenants marines; Henry Ennis, (supernumerary-purser); Joseph Chartres, assistant surgeon; James Strachan, gunner; James Stocker, boatswain; John Charters, carpenter; John Coney Sicklemore, Francis Smyth, Alfred Nelson Fairman, and Francis Scott, midshipmen; James Kirkpatrick, Alfred Paul, and Robert Campbell Jackson, volunteers; Frederick Henry Glasse, master's mate; Samuel Hood Linzee and John Fulford, admiralty midshipmen; William Gough Tomlinson, admiralty clerk; John O'Brien (jun.), captain's clerk; John Wilson, (acting) second master; Maurice Barlow, captain 3d regiment; — Everard, ensign, ditto.—Staff: Mr. —, surgeon; George Millar, commissary; Mr. Wilson, commissary's clerk; Mr. Talmash, store-keeper.

Countess of Harcourt.

George Bunn, captain; George Clayton, first officer; John McDonald, second officer; — Hall, third officer.

Lady Nelson.

Samuel Johns, master.

(The homeward voyage in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. DAVIES on his DEMONSTRATION.

"In vitium ducet culpæ fuga, si caret arte."

Hor. Ars. Poet. v. 31.

WHEN I drew up the paper, Mr. Editor, which you did me the honour to insert in your number for July (p. 521), I did not consider it necessary to mark every step I took with the same minuteness that I should have done in composing an elementary work on geometry. I was, however, a good deal surprised at the length to which your correspondent "A" contrived (in your Sept. No., p. 109,) to expand his fancied amendment of my demonstration. Every thing really belonging to the inquiry which that gentleman has noticed, I can assure him passed through my mind: though

though writing rather for the experienced geometer than drawing up a mere nursery demonstration, I traced only the general outline of the process, leaving the more obvious steps to be supplied by the reader, as he went on. Still I conceive that those steps were traced with ample force and distinctness, at least, for the comprehension of any one who had studied the elements of geometry with common attention: and I think it will in the end appear, that "A" has been rather premature in his censure, unnecessarily officious in the assistance which he has given me, and that he, "by striving to avoid one fault, has fallen into a greater."

I. The theorem, of which the two first analogies in my paper were cases, and which "A" has demonstrated, though not found in any of our elementary works, is yet not *new*; and it is, moreover, so simple and so easy of demonstration, that "obscurity" could scarcely arise even from my passing it over as I did. Besides, the theorem is pretty generally known amongst mathematicians, and may, therefore, in a demonstration (certainly not elementary and therefore not intended for the eye of elementary readers), be assumed as true, without any violation of scientific propriety: and, had I thought it necessary, I could have quoted at least half a dozen different places in which the theorem is to be found, or from which it could be derived without more than a *single step* of reducing analysis.

II The third step in "A's" demonstration is rather extraordinary; it is to prove that *parallels are divided into proportional segments by lines passing through the same point*! Probably he may deem it necessary to amend his own demonstration, with a view to prove that "*the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles*," or to show us how "*to construct an equilateral triangle on a given finite right line*."

III. As we take the next two steps together, no remark is required there.

IV. Next to the charge of "*obscurity*" stands that of coming to a "*conclusion, geometrically, unsatisfactory*;" or, in other words, to a conclusion not warranted by the preceding arguments. I must bespeak the reader's patience whilst I examine this charge.

We had proceeded together to the stage where we obtained

$$EH : HC :: H'D : H'F;$$

but here I paused, whilst my commen-

tator performed eight distinct horse-in-the-mill operations—"permutando, componendo, alternando, invertendo," &c. &c.—from which he ultimately obtained

$$OC : OF :: OH : OH'.$$

Let us now compare our relative positions; perhaps we are not far apart, after all the seeming progress made by my obliging auxiliary.

"A" finds that the supposition of GK not passing through O involves the parallelism of that line to BF.

I find, from the relation

$$EH : HC :: H'D : H'F,$$

that if H and H' be not the same point, GF is parallel to BF. Where is the difference, then, between our respective analogies, and on what account is his conclusion more valid or more obvious than mine? The proportions

$$OC : OF :: OH : OH' \text{ and}$$

$$EH : HC :: H'D : HF,$$

are, indeed, *almost identical*, and the conclusion is as clear from one as from the other. The eight intervening operations are then, of course, so far from adding to the "*perspicuity and strictness*" of the demonstration, that they are, in reality, so many redundant and *ungeometrical* applications of geometrical logic, which disfigure the proof that had previously been given.

V. My commentator contends that since the line GK cannot be parallel to BF, and, at the same time, intersect it in L, the line GK has no other alternative than to pass through O: whilst I suppose my reader capable of tracing, for himself, the course of reasoning by which this very obvious conclusion is demonstrated. Such is the nature of my "*ungeometrical*" and "*unsatisfactory*" conclusion—a very exalting compliment to the geometrical reader, most assuredly!

VI. The substitution of the term "*laterally*" for "*radially*," seems to me rather capricious than useful. I am the last man in the world who would contend for a word, except I deemed that word of importance in the inquiry I was engaged in. In the present case, I do not attach any great importance to either of the words; but I object to "*laterally*," because I do not understand its application. It may be correct, but to me it is *unintelligible*.

VII. There is yet one other point to which I must just refer. It will be remarked that in both "A's" and my demonstration, we *assumed* that GK would cut BF in some point of L. The case (which is *always possible*, and, for aught

ought we had shown to the contrary, *might always take place*) where GK is parallel to BF—this we have left altogether unnoticed, though upon it depends the application of our reasoning, and the legitimacy of our conclusion. The demonstration of this case, it appeared to me, was unnecessary from the extreme ease of effecting it; and I, therefore, passed over it, in the same manner, as I did some other much slighter particulars. However, I feel curious to hear what plea can be urged by "A" for following my example:—he, who so scrupulously condescends to notify the slightest operation he performs, ought surely to have paid some attention to this, the least obvious of all the facts which I adopted as the principles on which to found my solution.

VIII. A word now to yourself, Mr. Editor, by way of explanation. That the "imputation" of obscurity and inconclusiveness is removed, I think you will now allow, and removed, too, without reference either to the "*porisms* or the pedantries of almost-forgotten authors." Your suggestion seems to have arisen from mistaking the import of the note, which I appended to my demonstration. I did not say, or, at least, I did not intend to say, that the accompanying process was in any way dependent upon La Hire's porism; but that the demonstration which I had employed in my new work was dependent upon that proposition. Of course it was to be understood that the porism itself was previously given.

In conclusion, it may be proper to remark, that this theorem is capable of a far more general enunciation than that which I gave in your magazine for July. To instance one extension—the points B and C may interchange their places so as throw K without the trapezium. Another is, that ABCD may be a *re-entering* or an *intersecting* trapezium—the stated properties still obtaining. This case is not capable of demonstration by the method above employed, though it may be derived from principles nearly similar.

These properties, however, form but a small part of the numberless hitherto uninvestigated, but extremely beautiful ones which appertain to the trapezium: to develop which will call for the utmost resources of mathematical dexterity.

On the 5th of August I presented to the "Society of Inquirers of Bristol" a few of these; amongst which was my general theorem, with a demonstration

perfectly unrestricted, and upon principles altogether new. The paper will probably appear through the usual medium of the society, the Philosophical Magazine; or, at all events, combined with other applications of the same principle, in my "*STUDIES*." One yet more general property I will just allude to—that the points ABFCDE, in lieu of being printed in the sides of the angle, formed by the projection of the figure, may be in the *periphery* of any conic section whatever, and GKH will be in a straight line still.—Your's, &c.

Bristol, Sept. 2, 1825. T. S. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

WE do not make all the use we might, either of our materials or of our knowledge.

Thus the *laburnum* tree, which the French sometimes call the *green ebony of the Alps*, is one of the most beautiful of woods for furniture, yet it is seldom or ever used for that purpose.

It has been proved, in many parts of France, that the *walnut-tree*, if grafted, produces ten-fold; yet, I believe, the walnut is seldom or ever submitted to that process, at least in this country.

Mr. Dawes, of Slough, discovered that the covering of a wall with *black paint* would facilitate the ripening of wall-fruit, and yet not one wall in twenty thousand is so painted.

The knowledge that *charcoal* is the best ingredient in the foundation of buildings erected in moist places, is as old as Theodorus, who, according to Diogenes Laertius, proposed the forming the foundation of the Temple of Ephesus with that material, because it would become so solid that no water could penetrate it. This, I say, has been known more than two thousand five hundred years, and yet I am not aware that charcoal has ever been used, in this country, for the purpose above referred to. O. O. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE edition of Johnson's Dictionary into which I looked for the meaning of the word *Idiotism* was that of Todd (1818), which, I think, you should have also consulted before questioning the truth of my statement, as it is allowed to be greatly superior to any other. It contains, besides the quotation from Judge Hale, to which you alluded in the last number of your Magazine,

Magazine, two others from Dryden and Bishop Hall, in which the word is used in the sense in which I applied it. The same meaning is also given to it in Walker's, Bailey's, and Crabbe's Dictionaries, as well as in Rees' Cyclo-pædia: therefore I still believe that you were not justified in taxing me with ignorance for having made use of it. The rule which you say should direct me, and other foreigners, in the choice of English words, is a very good one; but the word *idiom* is used in two different senses, as well as *idiotism*; for many eminent English writers have applied it in the sense of *dialect*, which is its original signification, and the only one that, I think, it should have; while the word *idiotism* should mean nothing but a *peculiarity of expression*, as you have the word *idiotcy* or *idiocy*, which, from its etymology, is a better one than *idiotism* to mean *imbecility*, and which, also, is more generally known.

Yours, &c. E. DUVARD.

Leeds, Sept. 18, 1825.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR:

I READ with much pleasure the letter of your correspondent G.B.L., in your last number, on the cultivation of the strawberry. By way of experiment in February last, I transplanted twenty-five young plants in some good earth between bricks, let into the ground in a tessellated form—they occupied about a square yard; the sides were enclosed with some pantiles, rather inclined, in order to attract the sun as much as possible;—they were watered occasionally, as were also some of the same sort near them (not transplanted); those placed between bricks were much earlier—far superior in size and flavour—and more abundant; for although the plants were removed so late, not one had less than twenty strawberries, and several nearly double the number. I had the satisfaction of having a prize awarded by our Flower and Fruit Society, for a plate of them produced at the Exhibition the 20th of June. I mention this merely to convince your readers that the plan succeeded, and as I am an admirer of horticultural pursuits, wish to promote its adoption as much as possible.—Your's, &c.

Ross—Sept. 16, 1825.

C. S.

Will any of your readers have the goodness to inform me the best mode of preserving the auricula, during the winter?

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

MR. THELWALL'S LECTURE ON THE
ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS AND FORMA-
TION OF THE LITERAL ELEMENTS.

[Concluded from p. 202.]

I AM aware, that upon the formation of the vowels much more might be said; and that there is abundant room for criticism on what has already been written on the subject. But the task is endless to wade through the multitudinous schemes of vowelative utterance; many of which seem to have been copied without examination from preceding theorists, and others to have been run into from hasty conjectures, without sufficient analysis or attentive experiment: and perhaps, after all, there is no part of the whole theory of enunciation so little capable of precise and satisfactory illustration from the pen, as what relates to the formation and discrimination of the vowels. For these elements being formed almost entirely by the mere modifications of aperture and cavity, without contact of the enunciative organs, and every the smallest alteration, either of the form or dimensions of the opening, necessarily producing a corresponding difference of sound, the possible varieties are almost infinite, and the minute diversities (even among speakers of admitted accuracy) defy almost every effort of verbal discrimination.

Every writer (whether a native of the metropolis, or of Scotland, Ireland, or whatever province, taking his own practice as the standard of propriety—if he content not himself with the unexamined dogmas of some popular predecessor) accommodates his definitions to his individual usage.

The Italians confine themselves, in the pure pronunciation of their language, to what may be called the five distinct or perfect colours of the oral prism, rejecting all the intermediate meltings and minglings, and thus simplify their vowels into an easily ascertainable scale; and, for aught I know, they may be right in so doing. But such, assuredly, is not our practice: and our usage (our best usage, I mean,) has obviously more varieties than are acknowledged or explained by our most popular writers. What nice ear, for example, will admit, after attentive examination, that the *ä* in *äll*, and the *ø* in *pöpopular* differ only in duration or quantity?

In the pronunciation of parts of Scotland, it is true they do; and I have no doubt, that the ears even of those

very persons who have maintained in theory the doctrine of their identity, would from this very circumstance have detected, in practice, the Scoticism of the pronunciation. If the Scotchman, however, confounds where we discriminate, he has also discriminations (as in the intermediate sound between our vowels *ā* and *ē*) that mock the imitation of our unpractised organs. Through this labyrinth of undefinable distinctions, I know of no efficient guide but oral instruction, and the practical observance of a correct model, both by the eye and the ear. But what shall we say to the discrimination of the critic, who would persuade us, that *aw* in *hawk*, and *o* and *a* in *stock*, *wan*, *horse*, *moss*, differ only by the first being long, and all the others short?

One thing more, however, I should observe, that much greater attention to precise rule and uniformity of practice, appears to be requisite in the formation of the vowels (and indeed many other elements,) to the degree and manner of the opening of the lips (with which, as I have already observed, the interior cavity of the mouth is almost sure to sympathize,) than of the teeth or jaw; the management of which should be materially modified, according to the interior structure and natural dimension of the cavity of the mouth. It is not to every pupil that the common exhortation "open your mouth," is properly applied; since the extension of the jaw, which may be indispensable to the freedom and grace of utterance in one, may be equally hostile to facility and harmony in another subject. In the course of practice I have had serious defects to correct, that had obviously arisen out of the neglect of this discrimination; and I was not a little amused some time ago, when, upon examining by the test of experiment, a very ingenious system communicated to me by a very valuable correspondent, for ascertaining the exact admeasurement of opening between the teeth expedient for the perfect orisonance of each particular vowel, I found that I could not only sound every one of them myself, with the teeth hard clenched; but could also read in that way, with perfect distinctness of enunciation (though, I admit, not with the fullest effect of harmony and expression,) whole pages of the *Paradise Lost*—or, indeed, the entire poem, or any other book that should be put into my hands. Not so, with any deficiency

in the actions and apertures of the lips.*

But the analysis of the functions of the lips is not yet completed. Several of the consonants, also, depend for their enunciative character, exclusively, on the actions and positions of these organs. B and P, M, and the consonant, or initial W, derive their elemental sounds from different modes of contact, with different degrees of pressure, restriction, and protrusion of the upper and the under lips.

F and V, by contact of the rim of the lower of these organs with the upper teeth; or, where the upper teeth are wanting, or the lower jaw is inconveniently protrusive, they may be formed by similar contact of the upper lip with the teeth below.† V and F, B and P,

* The Edinburgh Reviewers tell us (No. 12, p. 360), that the three dental vowels, *a*, *e*, *i* (of the English alphabet), are all spoken with the mouth much more extended, than our *aw* in fall; but that the *a* in *pass*, is spoken with the greatest possible extension of the jaws." To contradict critics by profession is playing with edged tools: but I cannot but think that to the reader, with a mere English ear, and familiar with mere English pronunciation, a very great part of that very curious article, their scheme of vowels (in the Review of Mitford's *Harmony of Language*) must be a little amusing.

The treatise alluded to in the text has at length been published. (Roe's *Principles of Rhythmus*, of which, see a brief notice in the M.M. for January, vol. lviii., p. 537.) As the author does me the honour of acknowledging his correspondence with me upon the subject of his work, I think myself called upon, while professing that the public have great obligations to his very ingenious labours in this department, to observe, that there are still several particulars in which I cannot entirely accord with him, besides that alluded to, of the progressive opening of the jaw or aperture of the teeth, in the formation of the different vowels.

† "If the lower lip be appressed to the edges of the upper teeth, and air from the mouth be forced between them, the sibilant letter F is formed."

"If, in the above situation of the lip and teeth, a sound be produced in the mouth, and sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter V is formed." It will be seen by and by that Dr. D. and I differ as to the rank and classification, though not the organic formation of the latter of these elements.

"If the lips be pressed close together, and some air be condensed in the mouth behind

P, differ scarcely perceptibly in labial action and position: the latter of each of these pairs of consonants being the mutes of the liquid and semiliquid that precede, and the difference, of course, depending on the flow of tune from the larynx, or percussion of unvocalized breath. M and W depend for their distinction (which in good speaking, is, indeed, very conspicuous) upon restraining the vibrating air within the mouth for the former, so as to produce a corresponding vibration, not only of the lips and jaw, but of the jaw and nostrils; and by impelling it forward with a progressive protrusion of the lips for the latter.

The Germans, and some other foreigners, have an intermediate sound between the V and our legitimate consonant, or liquid, W; which seems to be formed, by bringing the lower lip and upper teeth into the position in which the V should be formed, and at the same time suffering the upper lip to close upon both.†. The same may be

behind them, on opening the lips, the mute consonant P begins a syllable. If the lips be closed suddenly during the passage of a current of air through them, the air becomes condensed in the mouth behind them, and the mute consonant P terminates a syllable."—*Darwin*.

This description is accurate as far as it goes; but very little examination will be necessary to prove that whether the letter P begin or end a syllable, the elementary sound is never complete till the lips are opened again, either with a simple percussion of breath, or the vocalized flow of some vowel or liquid element. This is equally true of the other mutes; and non-attention to this circumstance is the cause of that indistinctness often observable in the pronunciation of the closing syllable of sentences that happen to terminate with *p*, *t*, or *k*: as, also, in careless and unmusical utterance, where the termination is in the semi-liquids *d*, *b*, hard *g*, &c.

† "W of the Germans. If the lips be appressed together, as in forming the letter P, and air from the mouth be forced between them, the W sibilant is produced; as pronounced by the Germans, and some of the inferior people of London." Dr. Darwin might have added, and by almost all the people, of whatever condition, in Portsmouth, and several other seaport towns: a circumstance, by the way, which would enable the attentive observer to discover the real source of many of the corruptions of what is usually called *the base cockney*: which is, in reality, a dissonant hash of outlandish and provincial pronunciations, concentrated in the capital by the perpetual influx of an uneducated popula-

said of the *base cockney*; or what, at the court end of the town, we call *the whitechapel vulgar*. The orators in this dialect, using this intermediate unanglicised element (which is too much like a V to stand in the place of a W, and too much like a W to stand in the place of V) for both, we are apt to suppose (erroneously, I believe, in the generality of instances) that they actually transmute them, and say "*very good vine*," and "*will you make a wow*;" though, in fact, they pronounce in general (with some exceptions, perhaps, among the very grossest of the vulgar) neither *v* nor *w* in either instance.

VI. THE NOSTRILS. NG is an anomaly, and one of those *single elements* of the English language, for which we have no single or appropriate symbol in our alphabet.* It is a pure nasal

tion from every part of the nation, and from the maritime parts in particular.

If in the place of "*common W*," the words "*initial W* of our language," be substituted (for as a terminative, and in the middle of words, the W is a vowel, similar to that which we sometimes represent by *oo*, and sometimes by *ough*), and if, instead of *sonisibilant* we say *liquid*, the following would be a correct definition:

"If in the above situation of the lips, a sound be produced in the mouth (larynx), as in the letter B, and the sonorous air be forced between them, the sonisibilant letter W is produced, which is the common W of our language."—*Darwin*.

The formation of M is thus described by Dr. Darwin:—"In the above situation of the lips (as in the formation of B and P), if a sound is produced through the nostrils, which sound is terminated in nasisonance, the nasal letter M is formed; the sound of which may be lengthened in pronunciation, like those of the vowels." But it is evident, that not the nostrils only, but the chin, lips, and parts of the cheeks also, will be found in a state of sonorous vibration during the pronunciation of the M.

* "NG, in the words *long* and *king*, is a simple sound, like the French *n*, and wants a new character;" which Dr. Darwin proposes to supply thus *~*. In the formation of *this* element, also, the Dr. advises that "the point of the tongue be retracted, and applied to the middle of the palate." But it matters not whether it be the point or the middle of the tongue that intercepts the current of sonorous air in the mouth, and diverts it to the nostrils. The sound NG, or, as Dr. D. marks it, *~*, may be as well produced with the apex of the tongue at the base of the lower teeth, as in the position described: in my own individual instance assuredly much better.

nasal, and defies all definition either of vowel, liquid, or semi-liquid: unless, indeed, it may be said to be produced by vibrating contact of certain portions of the interior nostrils. In which case (as it is capable of indefinite duration) it may be properly ranked among the liquids. I must warn the foreigner, however, against a mistake, into which he is likely to be led by several of our writers, who tell us that it is the same element with that which the French call the nasal vowel; though certainly any person who should pronounce our *ding-dong*, like the French *environs*, would never be suspected of talking English.

VII. THE LOWER JAW, in treating of the organs of enunciation, must not be passed over in absolute silence: for although, as I have already shewn, there are some persons who can pronounce distinctly, with clenched teeth, every element and combination of elements in the English language (as they may be taught to do without uvula or back part of palate); and although it be equally certain, that in cases of the *spurious lock-jaw*,* the patient (if he can be kept alive by suction,) does not necessarily lose the power of speech; yet certainly, in the generality of instances, it is desirable to make use, in a considerable degree, of the agency of this organ, in modifying the opening and cavity of the mouth, during the process of enunciation. But as there are defects, and serious defects, which arise

The fact is, that it is a pure nasal; and all that is necessary for its complete formation is, that the soft and elastic parts of the mouth be so disposed as to impel the vocal impulse exclusively to the compressed nostrils.

* Of the spurious lock jaw there are two distinct species, one properly, and the other improperly so named. The latter is, in fact, not a *locking* but a *dislocation*, which sometimes takes place in the act of yawning; the jaw, in the act of extravagant extension, slipping out of its socket. To this the surgeon, by a simple operation (though not without peril to his thumbs), applies a remedy. The former (to which the text alludes) consists in a rigid and permanent constriction of the muscles, which keeps the teeth immovably clenched, and which would accordingly, if the usual theory of the formation of the organic formation of the vowels, &c., were correct, in addition to the exclusion of all nourishment but what can be sucked through the teeth, render the patient dumb. But such is not the result.

both from the excessive activity and the inertion of this member of the mouth, as also from erroneous motions and positions; and as none of the elements depend for their primary formation on any of its particular motions, the more proper place to speak of it at large, will be under the head of Impediments.

I shall conclude this lecture, therefore, by referring again (as to an object of primary importance) to the requisite attention to neatness and precision in the actions and position of the lips: an attention equally requisite to featural and to enunciative beauty: even those sounds which can be *intelligibly* enunciated by the mere action of other organs acquiring an additional grace and completeness from the management of these. In short, taste, expression, complete distinctness, and delicacy, whether in elocution or in song, depend, in a great measure, if not absolutely, on the precision of labial action. Without it, singing itself can never be any thing but a scientific squall; and as for elocution, jabber we may, like one set of animals, gabble like a second, or bleat like a third; but he who indolently acquiesces in the heavy glouting protusion, or insensibility of lip, shall never attain to the dignity and harmony of human speech.*

(End of the Third Lecture.)

On the GRADATION of UNIVERSAL BEING.

(Continued from p. 110.)

THE second cause, that of originally distinct races, has no direct, or even probable proof in its favour; nor can we adduce any satisfactory foundation on which, were it necessary, we might erect the superstructure of such an

* In my early lectures, it was customary with me to follow up these reflections with some disquisitions on the more early, and, generally speaking, superior attainment of elocutionary accomplishments in the fair sex; and some criticisms on the mode of reasoning adopted by Dr. Currie and other philosophical enquirers, to account for that phenomenon. But afterwards, this portion of the lecture became occasionally wrought up with other philosophical and rhetorical materials into the form of a discourse on the identity of fitness and beauty, of which a very brief outline only exists. The following lines of Akenside might be regarded as the text—

"For truth and Good are one,
And Beauty dwells in them, and they in her,
With like participation!"

an hypothesis. Yet this theory—wild and visionary as it is, has not wanted advocates; and it has been insinuated by one of them, that some passages in the Mosaic history of the world imply the existence of “another race of men, beside that descended from Adam.”

“We, no where” says White, “read of Adam and Eve having any daughters, until it is said, that their eldest son, Cain, ‘went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the East of Eden. And Cain knew his wife, and she conceived, and bare Enoch.’ Who, then (he asks), was Cain’s wife? And whence did she come? Indeed (he continues), it is said, that ‘the days of Adam, after he had begotten Seth, were 800 years; and he begat sons and daughters.’ This then, it should seem, took place after the birth of Seth, and consequently long after Cain had his wife, for Seth was not born till after the death of Abel. If Cain had sisters prior to that period, from amongst whom he might have taken a wife, it is a singular circumstance that Moses should not have noticed them.”

This, then, is the strongest argument which can be brought forward to prove so improbable a circumstance; and it is adduced, too, by one who boldly imagines that the Mosaic account of the creation is “merely an allegory.”

Allowing the narrative of Moses to be true,—the idea of “another race of mankind, beside that descended from Adam,” must be regarded as a mere chimera. He, who would have recourse to two primeval races of mankind, must either wholly deny, or at least, limit the extension of the deluge to the parts of Asia where Noah then dwelt; and it is not, we trust, necessary, in these times, to contend for the universality of this awful visitation. But leaving the deluge and its effects entirely out of the question, we can show, farther, the fallibility of this hypothesis.

“It was not necessary,” says an elegant modern critic, “that the holy penman should condescend to gratify our curiosity in a matter so totally unconnected with his main subject. But that which Moses has omitted to mention,—namely, from whence Cain took his wife, is said to have been recorded by some of the earliest Eastern writers; and there is still a current tradition among the Hebrews and Arabians, that twin sisters were born with Cain and with Abel. Nay, they even go so far as to mention their names. However this may be, as the sacred writings were given for a different purpose than to instruct man in philosophy and natural history, we totally

disapprove of all attempts to establish philosophical opinions on so precarious a foundation.”

Let us now consider in how great a degree the inferior animals approach man in his noblest attribute—reason; or, in other words, let us examine to how great an extent their sagacity may be carried. The reader, no doubt, can recollect many instances of sagacity in the larger and more common animals: the following, we believe, are not generally known.

“On the 10th of May 1762,” says Mr. Bolton, the ingenious, but unfortunate, author of the *Harmonia Ruralis*,—“I observed a pair of goldfinches beginning to make their nest in my garden. They had formed their ground-work with moss, grass, &c., as usual; but, on my scattering small pieces of wool in different parts of the garden, they, in a great measure, left off the use of their own materials, and employed the wool; afterwards I gave them cotton, on which they rejected the wool, and proceeded with the cotton; the third day I supplied them with down, on which they forsook both the others, and finished their work with the last article.”

The same benevolent naturalist, who appears to have paid great attention to the habits of the feathered race, relates another example of what he has termed “the reasoning faculty,” in a very common bird—the martin.

“During my residence at Wilton,” he writes, “early one morning I heard a noise from a couple of martins, who were jumping from tree to tree close to my dwelling. They made several attempts to get into a box or cage fixed against the house, which they had before occupied; but they always appeared to fly from it with the greatest dread, repeating those loud cries which first attracted my attention. Curiosity induced me to watch their movements. After some time, a small wren flew away; when the martins entered their cage,—but their stay was short. Their diminutive adversary returned, and made them fly with the utmost precipitation. They continued manœuvring in this manner the whole day, and I believe the wren kept possession during the night. The following morning, on the wren’s quitting the cage, the martins immediately entered, and took possession of their mansion,—which consisted of twigs of different sizes, and, setting to work, with more ingenuity than I thought them capable of exerting, they soon succeeded in barricading their doors. The wren returned again, but could not re-enter. She made attempts to storm the works, but did not succeed. I will not presume to say (continues our author) that the martins followed our modern maxim, and carried with

with them a sufficiency of provision to maintain the siege; or that they made use of the abstinence, which necessity, sometimes, during a long and rigorous storm, might probably occasion; but they persevered for two days to defend the entrance within the barricade,—and the wren, finding she could not force an entry, raised the siege—quitted her intentions—and left the martins, without further molestation, in quiet possession of their domicile.”—Phil. Mag., and Fothergill on *Nat. His.*

The following anecdote is illustrative of the same principle, and in a very remarkable degree.

“The habitudes of the domestic breed of poultry,” says Mr. Egan, in his *Sporting Anecdotes*, “cannot possibly escape observation; and every one must have noticed the fiery jealousy of the cock. It would seem that this jealousy is not confined to his rivals, but may sometimes extend to his beloved female; and that he is capable of being actuated by revenge, founded on some degree of *reasoning* concerning her conjugal infidelity. An incident, which happened at the seat of Mr. B., near Berwick, fully justifies this remark. ‘My mowers (says he) cut a partridge on her nest, and immediately brought the eggs, fourteen in number, to the house. I ordered them to be put under a very large beautiful hen, and her own to be taken away. They were hatched in two days, and the hen brought them up perfectly well till they were five or six weeks old. During that time, they were confined in an out-house, without having been seen by any of the other poultry; the door happened to be left open, and the cock got in. My housekeeper, hearing her hen in distress, ran to her assistance, but did not arrive in time to save her life. The cock finding her with a brood of partridges, fell upon her with the utmost fury, and put her to death. The housekeeper found him tearing her with his beak and spurs, although she was then fluttering in the last agony, and incapable of any resistance. This hen had been formerly the cock’s greatest favourite.’”

The cunning of the fox is proverbial; and the fox of Norway possesses this quality in a very eminent degree, which the following brief anecdote will abundantly testify.

“In order to relieve himself of the fleas which annoy him at certain seasons, the Norwegian fox collects a bunch of straw, and, holding it in his mouth, gradually backs himself into the water, slowly wading, step by step, deeper and deeper still, in order to allow time for the fleas to retire, from the unpleasant approach of the water, to the warm and dry parts of his body; till, at length, having passed the neck, and being

assembled altogether on his head, the crafty animal sinks that part also, leaving only his nose and the bunch, in his mouth, dry. As soon as he has discovered that his numerous minute enemies have retreated into the trap prepared for them, he suddenly drops the straw, and scampers off well washed, and exulting in the success of his stratagem.”

The habits of the bee, the ant, and the spider, are, no doubt, well known to the reader; and I have already adduced examples sufficient to prove the proximity of the irrational to the rational animal. It may be observed, that every living thing, even the most minute and despicable reptile is endowed with sagacity to enable it to procure its food, and, in many instances, to repel the attacks of its natural enemies. But we must not confound the instinct of the brute with the reason of man. “There is, indeed, a wide and essential difference between them: * for the one is excursive and illimitable, the other uniform and circumscribed. Reason, superadded to man, gives him peculiar and characteristic views, responsibilities and destinations: exalting him above all existencies that are visible, but which perish; and associating him with those that are invisible, but which remain. Reason is that Homeric and golden chain, descending from the throne of God even unto man, uniting heaven with earth, and earth with heaven.”—Colton’s *Lacon*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR:

As two Societies have been instituted, to encourage the efforts of travellers and seafaring men to bring home the natural productions of foreign climes, a few instances are here added, of the probable advantages that would accrue from such efforts.

Instances of trees and plants, natives of very warm climates, ripening their fruits and seeds in England, viz.

From the south of Europe:—Quince, pea, fig-tree, liquorice, parsley, onion, leek, cauliflower, mulberry, &c. &c.

From Asia:—Peach, cucumber, walnut, hemp, kidney-bean, horse chestnut, shallot, cherry, orange-tree, &c. &c.

From Africa:—Almond, bean, &c.

From South America:—Potato, maize,

* But if reason and instinct be so entirely distinct, what becomes of the chain?
—EDIT.

maize, Jerusalem artichoke, passion-flower, sun-flower, &c. &c.

The above give reason to expect that many others would succeed.

What follows is a short account of some animals, possessing properties that are, or might be made useful to man.

Dshikketei, or Wild Mule:—Though the Tartars cannot tame them, yet, Mr. Pennant thinks, were it possible to bring them into fit places, and provide all the conveniences known in Europe, the task might be effected.

Zebra:—According to Buffon, the Dutch yoked them in the stadtholders' chariot.

Quacha:—Has been broken to draw in a cart.

East-Indian Ox:—The larger kind draw the hackeries or chariots; the smaller are used for riding, and go at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Buffalo:—Useful for the dairy, draught, or saddle.

Broad-tailed sheep:—The tails are esteemed a great delicacy; their flesh is in some places very good; in Thibet their fleece is remarkably fine, and from its beauty and length, is worked into very valuable shawls.

Antelope:—One species is mentioned in some of our old agriculture books, as being kept in our parks, and the flesh preferred to that of deer.

Baby Roussa:—Is a kind of hog found in the island of Buero, in the East-Indies, in a tame state; feeds on herbs; and ravages gardens, like other swine; its flesh well tasted.

Patagonian Cavy, or Hare:—The flesh is of snowy whiteness, and excellent flavour.

Angora Rabbit:—Has hair like the Angora goat, which is the basis of our fine camlets.

Ichneumon:—This animal is more useful than a cat, in destroying rats and mice; and grows very tame.

Bees:—A new species of domestic bee having lately been introduced into this country from Australia, the reader is referred to Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, for several other species of domesticated bees, vol. i, p. 332.

Silk-worms:—See the above work, p. 333, for some species not generally known.

Shell-fish:—Scallop beds were formed in Cork harbour, by a boat laden with them having accidentally sunk; and oyster beds at New-York, by a similar occurrence.

Were the societies to print on a sheet of paper, the names of those objects they are desirous of, with some directions for the care of them, it would doubtless forward their design.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I CANNOT refrain from making a few remarks upon a communication in your last number, by a Son of Adam (who, it seems, has entered the lists from a feeling of justice and decorum), although I am aware that you do not permit your miscellany to be made a vehicle for controversy, where no new facts or information are elicited. Of the displaced surveyor, whom he has converted into "contractor or overseer," I know nothing but what I have read in the public papers. I advocated his cause because his opinion was coincident with my own; and I gave the reasons upon which my opinion was founded: panacea I proposed none. Your correspondent instances some pieces of road upon the new principle, which have answered well, and much has been said on the subject of economy and expense. Facts I like, rather than opinions; and I can state as a fact, that I know a turnpike-road in Cumberland, forty miles in length, that has for forty years been kept in repair at an annual expense of ten pounds per mile. Within the last two years a part of the same road has been lifted and relaid, under the direction of Mr. M'Adam, at an expense of four hundred pounds per mile. That the road is much improved there is no question;—that the future repairs will be for some years in a diminishing ratio may be admitted: but then—there is interest to pay for £400 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the rate at which the money has been actually borrowed; and this makes an annual charge upon the road of £18 per mile for ever;* a sum nearly double to what the former surveyor was empowered to expend. By something more than suspicion, I am accused of misrepresentation; but I do not stand convicted: a great part of the stones used on the roads in the northern countries, are neither "of flint, of gravel, nor of granite;" and I assert, in the face of all the McAdams and Fitz-Adams, that something may be, and is produced from

* Or an annual payment of £29. 16s. 9d. per mile, to discharge the principal and interest within the duration of the present Act of Parliament.

from them by attrition, and abrasion, for which it would puzzle the philosophy of your correspondent to find a more appropriate term than that of *clayey*. He charges me with personality — and I owe no obligation to him for his forbearance. After repeating my signature no less than nine times, he cavils, because the initials of my name are taken from the alphabet. If it will be more to his satisfaction, he may now see the whole complement, and all derived from the same source.

NATHAN YOOJELT.

Sept. 10th, 1825.

P.S. On another subject may I be permitted to state, that I have been a constant reader of the M.M. for the last thirteen years, and I am sorry to find the list and substance of the Acts of the British Legislature left out by your late arrangement: I considered it very useful to refer to.

[We take the opportunity of informing our correspondent and our readers in general, that the omission of the abridgment of the acts of the session, is no intentional part of our new arrangement. It is the anxious wish of the present Editor to improve all, to add as much as he can, and to omit nothing of the original plan of the M.M. But difficulties have occurred, with respect to this article, which cannot here be explained, but which he still trusts will shortly be overcome, and the deficiency supplied. — EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE observed, with much pleasure, the announcements in your useful work (particularly in pages 277 and 278) of the many new and grand streets which have been projected for the improvement and embellishing of our metropolis; and am desirous of suggesting the opening of two or three short streets, which would greatly improve a principal thoroughfare through London, from the west to the east; I mean that from Piccadilly through Finsbury-square to Whitechapel, which is greatly impeded by the necessity a traveller finds, when arrived at the end of Great Queen-street, of turning at right angles through the narrow part of Little Queen-street, into the almost equally narrow and thronged part of Holborn: which inconvenience might be avoided by cutting a short wide street, in an east north-east direction, from the end of Great Queen-street into the wide part of Holborn, at the north end of Little Turnstile. This new street should be connected with the north end of

Gate-street; and also Great Turnstile should be widened for more effectually opening Lincoln's-Inn-Fields from the north-east and north-west.

Your's, &c. JOHN FAREY, Sen.
44, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the notices of Foreign Societies in your last Number (for August), it will be in the recollection of your readers, is a curious account of a meteoric stone, mentioned by Baron Humboldt. In connexion with this, a brief description of one which fell at Nanjemoy, Maryland, on the 10th February of this year, may, perhaps, be acceptable. When it fell, the sky was somewhat hazy; about noon the inhabitants of the town and adjacent country were alarmed by an explosion, succeeded by a loud whizzing noise, like that of air rushing through a narrow aperture, and which seemed to be rapidly passing from N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel with the Potomac river. Shortly after, a spot of ground in the plantation of Capt. W. D. Harrison, surveyor of the port, was found to be broken up, and upon examination a rough stone, weighing 16 lb. 7 oz., was found about eighteen inches or two feet below the surface; which, when taken up, about half an hour (as it is thought) after it had fallen, was still warm, and had a strong sulphureous smell. The surface was hard and vitreous, and, when it was broken, it appeared composed of an earthy or siliceous matrix of a light slate colour, containing numerous globules of various sizes, very hard and of a brownish hue, together with small portions of brownish yellow pyrites, which became dark when reduced to powder. Various notions were formed by the people around (who, to an extent of upwards of eighteen or twenty miles round, heard the noise; some, of the explosion, others, of the whizzing through the air), as to the sudden appearance of the stone. Some conceived it to have been, by some unknown force, propelled from a quarry (eight or ten miles distant) on the opposite side of the river; while others thought it had been thrown from a mortar belonging to a vessel lying in the offing, and actually proposed manning boats to wreak vengeance on the captain and his crew for their audacity. All agreed that the noise seemed to come directly over their heads. One gentleman, living twenty-five miles off, asserted that it shook his plantation as though there was an earthquake;

quake; but no peculiar smell was observed.

A chemical analysis of a fragment of the meteoric stone which fell at Maine, Massachusetts, August 1823, has been made by Dr. J.W. Webster, of Boston, its capital; whence it appears that the composition of this stone was,

Sulphur.....	18.3	Magnesia.....	21.8
Silex.....	29.5	Chrome.....	4.0
Alumina.....	4.7	Iron.....	14.9
Lime.....	a trace	Nickel.....	2.3
30th Aug.	Your's, &c.	R.	

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE INQUIRER.—No. 2.

UNION of the PACIFIC and ATLANTIC OCEANS.

OF all the daring projects which the genius of commercial enterprize has suggested, in modern times, we know of none more big with comprehensive influence upon the future destiny of nations—the future growth and direction of commerce, and the prosperity of generations unborn, than that of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The attempt of the Ptolemies of Egypt to cut a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was of much less consequence, either in a general or a national point of view. Some timid reasoners have surmised, that it may produce consequences injurious to English maritime supremacy, drawing their analogy from the effect produced on the commerce of the world, by Gama's discovery of the passage to the East-Indies, round the Cape of Good Hope. That discovery, in fact, transferred the sceptre of commercial dominion to Portugal, from the hands of Venice; although the latter power was then in the zenith of her prosperity. But the position of England is very different: the columns of her prosperity are too deeply embedded beneath the foundations of the world's social structure—too firmly incorporated with its moral opinion—too closely rivetted with the genius, character and position of her inhabitants, and too strongly corroborated by the lapse of ages, to be so shaken or subverted. The ultimate results of the undertaking are likely to be very distant; but, whether distant or near, it is quite obvious, and it has been practically proved, that England cannot do otherwise than profit by all that imparts facility or impetus to commercial intercommunication. The strength and wealth of other nations constitute

the legitimate sources of her strength and wealth.

Many different spots have been suggested by Humboldt and others, in which the desired communication might be most advantageously effected; and many more might be referred to, with equal claims to attention. One project has been to descend the Rio del Norte from the Gulf of Mexico, and to unite it with the head of the Rio Colorado, by a cut across the mountains. This is far too circuitous to combine advantage with practicability. The scheme of uniting the head of the river Huafualco, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, in about $18^{\circ} 30'$ lat., with the head of the river Chimalapor, which falls into the bay of Tehuantepec, at about $16^{\circ} 30'$ by a canal of about twenty miles, is more feasible: but the great difficulty is the rocky central barrier through which this canal must be cut. The same advantage and the same objection apply to many places in the provinces of Costa Rica and Viragua, in Guatemala, where, as far as the Isthmus of Panama, a central ridge of rocky mountains intersects the entire country; from which ridge a regular series of rivers, whose heads are not more distant from each other than the above-named, fall in parallel lines into the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The Isthmus of Panama, however, has been the favourite spot selected for the project of the canal, on account of the narrowness of the Isthmus in that quarter; but the mountainous and unproductive character of the country, and the little knowledge which is possessed of its topographical detail, has always contributed to thwart the views of the projectors. There is, at present, a more practicable design on foot, and which we have little doubt will be carried into speedy execution, viz., to effect the desired communication in the direction of Lake Nicaragua. A glance at the map will show the facilities which are offered by that portion of the *terra firma* of Guatemala. On the east, the lake communicates with the Atlantic by means of the river St. Juan, which is sixty-four miles in length, and although not at present navigable, except for flat-bottomed vessels, is capable of being rendered navigable for ships of large burden, throughout its whole extent. It is proposed, we understand, to make a cut in the south side of the lake, about fourteen miles in length (as it is calculated), and navigable for ships of large

large burden; which cut is to communicate with the bay of Nicoya, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 10° .

With the general views of the projectors, as far as the lake Nicaragua is made the centre of operations, we concur, as we have said; but with its details we totally disagree. As far, also, as the river St. Juan is concerned, nothing can be objected. The course of that river is through a country replete with animal and vegetable productions; rich in mineral wealth, and redundant with commercial capabilities. The great labour, with regard to the eastern, or Atlantic side of the lake, is accomplished to the hands of the projectors, and nothing remains but to open a communication on the western, or Pacific side. Here nothing opposes itself but a narrow unobstructed strip of land, in some places fifteen, in others not more than ten miles in breadth. For what purpose then prolong the distance of the communication over a tract of country forty miles in length, and over a mountainous ridge, which separates the district of Nicaragua from that of Nicoya? The head of the river Nicoya is on the southernmost side of this ridge; but we are greatly mistaken, if a canal of less than twenty or twenty-four miles in length (and not fourteen), will reach it from the southernmost point of the lake Nicaragua. It is suggested, we presume, on account of the natural advantages of the Gulf of Salinas, into which the river Nicoya falls, as a sea-port: but the Gulf of Papagayo offers scarcely less advantage on the western side of the strip of land, which divides lake Nicaragua from the Pacific Ocean. In short, it is a remarkable fact which appears to have escaped the projectors, of the Nicoya line, that the communication on the western side is already completed by nature, as well as on the east; and all that nature wants is a little art, in order to improve the advantage she offers: for the river De Partido, which runs from east to west, through the upper part of the province of Nicoya, communicates by an arm of not more than ten miles in length, with lake Nicaragua, and falls, at the distance of another ten miles, into the bay of Papagayo, at Brito Creek, where there is an excellent roadstead for shipping. The communication we now recommend, is, therefore, to ascend the river De Partido at Brito Creek, to enter lake Nicaragua, traverse the lake from west

to east, skirting the volcanic and romantic islet of Ometepe, and so to descend, by means of the river St. Juan, into the Atlantic. The harbour of St. John forms the eastern, the harbour of Brito the western points of the line.

We will now give a few topographical details of the province of Nicaragua, which are interesting in point of novelty, and are necessary to a perfect view of the practicability and advantage of the projected communication.

The lake of Nicaragua may rank among the most extensive of the world; being more than 180 miles long from west to east, and nearly 100 broad from north to south. It has every where a depth of ten fathoms, with a muddy bottom, except along the shore, where there is a clear sand. The city is supplied with water from the lake, which also furnishes an inexhaustible abundance of fine fish. It is rendered extremely picturesque, by the numerous small islands with which the surface is studded. These are all uncultivated, except Ometep, which is inhabited, and on which there is a lofty volcano of a conical shape, which emits both flames and smoke. Although a great number of rivers fall into this basin, and the river St. Juan is the only visible outlet; it is remarked, as an extraordinary phenomenon, that there is no indication, at any time, of increase or decrease of the waters. On the north, the district of Matagalpa, and many large farms for breeding cattle, border the lake. On the east, the river St. Juan communicates with the Atlantic, and on the west is the lake of Leon, which is connected by a canal with that of Nicaragua, and extends upwards of fifty miles in length, by thirty in breadth.

The principal towns in the district of Nicaragua are Granada, New Segovia, and Leon.

Granada is a handsome and agreeable city on the margin of the great lake of Nicaragua: its figure is that of a parallelogram, fortified by natural dykes which serve as fosses. The situation of this city, close to the lake, by which there is a direct communication with the Atlantic, and its contiguity to the Pacific Ocean, affords the most advantageous facilities for carrying on an extensive commerce. The population is about 8,000 souls. New Segovia, though the residence of the Deputy-Intendant-General of Leon, is small, containing not more than 1,000 souls, Spaniards and Ladinos. The city

city was repeatedly ravaged by the Mosquito Indians, aided by English pirates, which obliged the inhabitants to change the situation of their abode three several times. The city of Leon was founded in 1523, by Fernandez de Cordova. It contains a cathedral church; three convents; a college, and the treasury of the intendency. Its population is between 7,000 and 8,000.

In the neighbourhood of New Segovia is El Corpus, which was considered, at one time, as the richest mine in the kingdom of Guatemala. *It produced gold in so great a quantity, as to excite, at first, a suspicion as to the reality of the metal; and a treasury was established on the spot, for the sole purpose of receiving the king's fifths.*

The district of Nicoya, which is bounded by the Pacific on the west, and the lake Nicaragua on the north, stretches twenty-three leagues east and west, by twenty north and south. The land is of a very fertile description, though it yields but little for want of hands to cultivate it; scarcely producing maize enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who, in addition to this scanty harvest, rear a few heads of cattle. *Pearls are found on the coast, and a species of shell fish (the ancient muryx), out of which they press a fluid that will dye cotton or woollen, of a permanent and beautiful purple.* The climate is hot and humid; and the population so thin as hardly to number 3,000 souls, comprising all the farms, and the only village of the district. The latter is called Nicoya, and is situated on a river of the same name, *navigable from the sea for vessels of moderate tonnage.* This short sketch of the topography of the district, corroborates the views we have antecedently taken of the impolicy, and impracticability of conducting an artificial communication through this district; while its *pearl* fishery on the Pacific, its purple, and its fertility recommend the comparatively short passage along the elbow of the river De Partidos, which encloses the town of Nicaragua, and unites the Pacific and the lake.

The temperature of Nicaragua is very hot, so as not to produce wheat, but it yields also various articles peculiar to the climate, bountifully—excellent grapes, and other delicious fruits, cocoa, indigo, and cotton, besides various medicinal drugs, and

especially the gum called carana. The forests afford large quantities of valuable timber of several species, and also various kinds of quadrupeds, and rare birds; but the soil is, however, unfavourable to sheep. The rivers, the coasts, and the creeks furnish an inexhaustible supply of fish of all kinds.

But it is not only to the peculiar commodities of Nicaragua that the projected canal would furnish access: it opens a career for carrying on an unbounded and most profitable commerce in all the various and rich productions of Guatemala; its inexhaustible forests of valuable wood, brazil, caoba, mahogany, logwood, and guayacan; its abundance of medicinal plants, fruits and roots; its profusion of gums and balsams, estimable for their fragrance, curative virtues, or other uses; its multitude of vegetable and mineral productions that minister to the necessities and luxuries of life—its pepper, cochineal, saffron, sulphur, saltpetre, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, cordage, sail-cloth and cotton; tobacco, indigo, sugar and cocoa; its forty or fifty genera of native and delicious fruits, which grow even on the mountains, so fertile is the soil, without cultivation; the beautiful varieties of its animal and floral kingdoms; and, lastly, the abundant productions of its mines, gold, silver, iron, lead and calc.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ELASTICITY of STATURE.

MANY incidents and allusions that are met with in dramatic and epic composition, which the cold closet critic regards as mere poetical hyperboles, have nevertheless their prototypes and realities in the phenomena and principles of nature. The increased stature and expanding form, for example, frequently ascribed by poets to their heroes, under the impulse of some sublime feeling, or in the act of some magnificent effort, or enterprize that elevates the spirit and calls forth all their energies, is not so mere a fiction of the imagination, as ordinary observers (or non-observers) may suppose. The human form and stature have an elasticity (a capability—in some instances, a necessity, of dilation and contraction) under certain moral, and certain physical circumstances, which has not altogether escaped the notice of philosophical inquiry. In a weekly publication, I met the other day with the following paragraph:—

"Increase of Height at Rising.—The cartilages between the vertebræ of the backbone, twenty-four in number, yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night. The difference in some amounts to so much as one inch; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when re-measured at night, as below the standard."

The perusal of this statement brought to my recollection a little incident connected with this class of phenomena, but more immediately pertaining to the powers of volition that fell under my own observation some years ago, when I was making a temporary sojourn at Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

A military gentleman of good ordinary stature and full proportions—but what one should call rather loosely put together—with whom I there became acquainted, told me one evening, while we were pledging the cheerful glass, that he had won many a bottle of wine from green-horns in the mess-room by wagering about his height. "How much," says he, "standing up apparently erect, do you suppose I should measure?" "Between five foot eight and nine," was my reply, after looking at him very attentively. "Look again," said he, stretching himself gradually up to the full extent of exerted altitude, "will you doubt that I am more than five foot ten?" It could not be doubted; and he assured me that he could at any time make, at his pleasure, full two inches difference in his height, without either rising on his toes, or appearing to stoop. A fact I now can easily believe; for I have since ascertained that, though rather short, and what may be called firmly knit, I can myself, though not in the most pliant season of elastic youth, after having carefully settled myself down to the utmost voluntary compression in which an erect appearance can be preserved, voluntarily grow again, as I might say, more than an additional inch in a very few seconds. Under the energetic influence of strong passion or enthusiasm, I have no doubt that the difference would be considerably more, either in myself or in the gentleman alluded to. It is the dull critic himself, who shews the want of sense, when he accuses the poet of talking nonsense, in describing the warrior-goddess Minerva, as shedding her influence over

and expanding the form of the hero, or delineating the hero himself as "towering like a god."

While I am upon this subject of incidental stature, I will mention another, and much more extraordinary case, not, unfortunately, of voluntary, but of physical contraction of the human frame; a calamitous case of midwifery—the particulars of which were related to me by the medical gentleman who had superintended it. How distressing a case it must have been will be readily concluded, when it is stated that the labour-pains continued for ten days, or nearly a fortnight; and that, in the last extremity or crisis, the incredible number of 2000 drops of laudanum were administered in a single dose. From this death-dose for twenty people under ordinary circumstances, she survived and recovered; and came out of her bed eight or nine inches shorter than she went into it. She went into that bed, a tall and well-proportioned woman—she came out of it, a withered dwarf; and such thenceforward she remained. The invention of poetry has seldom gone beyond this

MEDICAL FACT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

OBSERVING in your last month's Magazine some inquiries relative to those English Divines who attended the Synod of Dort, I beg to refer you to Mr. Scott's History of that Synod, or rather his translation of it. Dr. Fuller has made honourable mention of Dr. Samuel Warde in his "Worthies," and quotes a character of him by Dr. Goad. There is a good picture of Dr. Warde in Sidney College; and probably there are some records there of one who was so highly distinguished as a scholar and a divine. He never was a bishop: but his kinsman and pupil, Dr. Seth Warde, was bishop first of Exeter, and afterwards of Salisbury—there is a life of him, by Dr. Pope, in the Bodleian Library. Both these eminent men were descendants of the ancient family of the Wardes of Grindale, in Yorkshire.

Fuller mentions several of the same family who were clergymen in Sussex and Essex, and eminent for piety, learning and talent.

I shall be very glad to see some further account of Dr. Samuel Warde.

Your's, &c.

F. E.

PHYSIOLOGY

PHYSIOLOGY of the PASSIONS.

[An elaborate and valuable work upon this very interesting subject has lately been published, in two volumes, at Paris, by Dr. J. L. ALIBERT, under the title of "*Physiologie des Passions, &c., or a new Theory of Moral Sensations.*" We have been favoured with an interesting analysis of the contents by a learned foreigner, to which we have endeavoured to do justice in our translation; and the article being, at once, too long for our Review of Foreign Literature, and too valuable to be suppressed, we give it place here among the articles of Original Correspondence. The work itself is among the importations of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz. We are not conscious that it has had, as yet, any English translator. It is adorned with illustrative engravings.]

IT has been a prevailing opinion with many learned men, that no branch of general science has so much influence on the progress of philosophy as medicine. Bacon and Descartes proclaimed aloud this maxim; their followers, in a great measure, have adopted it; and it was curious to see it adopted also, even in the mystical meditations of Bossuet, and throughout the incomprehensible idealism of Berkeley. In fact, it seems that medicine, confined to the study of nature in her actual productions and laws, would be less exposed to be misled by the transports of intemperate imagination. No one is ignorant, that when the Grecian philosophers contentiously strove to discover the origin of the universe, and the generating principles of existence, Hippocrates was the first who, dissipating the impostures of illusion, led back their minds into the neglected path of experience. His appearance, in this respect, was like that of the sun dispersing with his rays the darkness of a long night. Nor is any one ignorant what light has been shed on such subjects, in modern times, by the physiological researches of Roussel, Pinel, Cabanis, and by the daring researches of Majendie and Flourens in our own day.

A work on moral law, written by a celebrated professor of medicine, comes, therefore, before the public, under favourable auspices. But in giving an account of it to our readers, we do not purpose to lose sight of the interests of truth, or renounce that open independence of opinion, which was, and shall ever be, our only motto.

The author proposes to develop the

physiology of the passions, which he is pleased to call a *New Theory of Moral Sensations*. But, unfortunately, he happens to have begun his work with long preliminary considerations, which not only have no immediate or particular connexion with the subject, but by their style excite unpleasing considerations. Who, for example, would ever expect that a physician, accustomed to look upon nature experimentally, would think of dividing the aggregate of our thoughts into *acquired* and *inspired ideas*? Ancient and modern Platonism have long talked of *innate* ideas; the German school, wishing to escape the ridicule which Locke had shed upon this term, changed its language, though sustaining the doctrine, and talked of the *universal form of the ideas*. But who would have thought that a physician, who must be considered as estranged from all doctrinal hyperbole, would seriously inform us, that every man possesses an innumerable class of *inspired ideas*?

Besides, the author asserts the existence of a *moral sense*, calculated to guide man in judging of his own conduct and that of others: but he asserts it without either discussion or proof. Hutcheson, in whom this doctrine originated, and the Edinburgh school, by which it was for a long time promulgated, at least attempted to support it by plausible reasoning. But our author is really, or affects to be, ignorant of this historical fact. It would be supposed that he was the first who had made use of this term. Above all, he seems to forget that Adam Smith has successfully opposed the doctrine, more brilliant than solid, of a *moral sense*: and we think that, when a work assumes the perilous title of a *New Theory of Moral Sensation*, it should be remembered that there already exists an *Old*, but not despicable, theory of the same principles, which, at least, deserves the dubious honour of being investigated.

In the same manner the author asserts the existence of what in men and brutes has been called *instinct*. Nor do we mean to dispute it. But when Condillac has employed all his eloquence to combat the vulgar prejudices on the influence of instinct; when Darwin has dedicated one of the most learned chapters of his *Zoonomia* to demonstrate, by physiological facts, how the most obscure phenomena of animal life may be explained, without reference

reference to this illusive principle of instinct; when Cabanis felt himself obliged to admit *instinct* in one sense, and reject it in another; we conceive that the learned Alibert ought not to defraud the public of the reasons which he must certainly have had, in proclaiming the theory of *instinct* as certain and incontestable. These reasons must be potent, since he does not speak of it slightly, but makes it the basis of his system.

In effect, he forms all human passions into four classes, and associates them with four primitive *instincts*, which he thinks he perceives in man;—*Preservation, Imitation, Narration, and Propagation*. How arbitrary and unfounded in nature this order of things must be, is sufficiently proven by the embarrassment experienced when he has occasion to give place to some moral reflection, or to dispose, under their respective classes, the various phenomena of sensation. We can understand, for example, how *Prudence* may contribute to individual preservation, but not how it can be ranged among moral sensations and the passions; since we all know that prudence is a calculation,—not a sensation; and that, far from being a passion, it is the antidote of all passion. We may allow, by a forced interpretation of the words, that *Stupidity, Idleness, and Intemperance* may be considered as passions: but it is difficult to conceive how they can be considered as dictated by the instinct of self-preservation, which would intimate an entirely new idea, that the idle, the stupid, and the intemperate have contributed to the preservation of the human race for so many thousand ages. We all know that *Ambition* is the most terrible of human passions; but who would ever suppose that it could depend upon the instinct of *Imitation*? Who would ever think that Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Gengis Khan, and Buonaparte—fatal but gigantic beings—became the scourges of the human race, by the excitement of the mere pleasure of *Imitation*?

But let us lay aside these ill-boding preliminary considerations, which only contain disputed or common-place ideas: observing only that, though it is not a fault to repeat common ideas, in order to imprint them on the mind, it is surely a fault to present those which are disputed as so many geometrical axioms, that need neither demonstration nor examination. The philoso-

pher who thinks he has discovered truth, ought to show the steps that led him thereto, and the reasoning by which he feels confident of not being deceived. The affirmative tone hardly belongs to him who relates historical events of which he was contemporary: but science has need of analysis, discussion and proof; at least, if we are not actually to regard it as a complex of *Inspired Ideas*.

Having thus abandoned the theoretical part, in which there is nothing that can satisfy the philosophical thinker, we are glad to proceed to the practical and descriptive part; and to be able, finally, to award due justice to merit. It is here that the work properly begins; and where the author, guided by reason and experience, and above all by the impulse of a generous nature, shews himself in the true light of an ingenious observer. The basest passions (such as Egotism, Envy, and Avarice)—the noblest (such as Friendship and Patriotism)—the most impetuous (such as Ambition and the Love of Glory)—the most tender (such as Maternal and Conjugal Love)—are all sketched, described and coloured with equal skill and truth; and pass, before the eyes of the reader, forming a brilliant and moving picture of the entire history of human nature. There is no trait, which is not delineated in a style, at once lively, rapid and elegant: not a thought which does not warm the soul, and delight the imagination. It is delightful to meet with expressions, sometimes of exquisite delicacy, sometimes of a power which enchants and astonishes. Speaking of *Vanity*, he says: "It is interesting to the philosophical observer to remark, how the vainest man in the world will yet obstinately defend himself against the praises which are lavished on him; declare himself unworthy of the notice he receives; relate with affected surprise the reception he has met with at court; display the letters he receives from all parts, and talk incessantly of the unsought favours heaped upon him." Then, leaving the easy style of Montaigne, and taking that of the more exalted Pascal, he says of ambition:—"The ambitious man continually runs after an uncertain object: he is allured and guided by optical illusions: he no sooner obtains the point he aimed at, than the illusion ceases. He is placed, as it were, in an immeasurable expanse—where there is always something in the distance,

distance, which is the object of his research."

We must add, also, that all his reflections breathe a deep and sincere love of human nature, and of virtue. There are many episodes interspersed, purposely to illustrate the most important precepts, clothing them, as it were, in sensible and dramatic forms. Perhaps, also, the author intended by these means, to obey the sad necessity of the day, in which it appears that naked truth is displeasing to many; and that, in order to obtain due homage for her, it is necessary to adorn her a little with the girdle of the graces.

But there is a circumstance which forms a leading feature in this description of the passions, and which must not be passed over in silence. The most celebrated moralists, ancient as well as modern, have generally looked upon the passions, with respect to the impulse they give to society, and the particular character they induce: whence truth has sometimes, in their consideration, been either neglected, or not sufficiently examined; because the passions rarely act openly, and are oftentimes covered with an impenetrable veil. There is, however, a field in which they may be seen in their naked semblance, and where the philosophical observer may contemplate them, in all their varieties of form. This is the bed of death.

There the vast projects of ambition, the base desires of avarice, and the vile hopes of the betrayer and hypocrite, are at an end. There the mask falls off from the face of the wicked simulator, his heart is laid open, the ear is no longer deaf to the reproaches of conscience, and the hisses of the vipers which mock and revile him, are heard in all their dissonance. The veil of the past is rent; the illusions of the future disappear; and guileless virtue alone, which the perfidy of man has tortured upon earth, smiles, unfettered, at the flattering prospect of soothing repose and final recompense. We think that here M. Alibert, impelled by the love of science, has often successfully hastened to the discovery of the secrets of human passion, while shedding the tear of a benignant grief on the miseries of mankind. His profound descriptions seem conceived at the moment when death strikes with his foot at the threshold of the expiring; and deserve, for their energy, to be classed with the noblest parts

of Theophrastus, Plutarch, and La Bruyère.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LAKE ASPHALTITES.

UNFOUNDED reports, respecting the dreariness and insalubrity of the Lake Asphaltites and its vicinage, have long taken possession of the popular ear, and have also crept into a degree of authority and respect, from the circumstance of being found without marks of reprehension or doubt in works of real and unquestionable value: it has frequently been unhesitatingly affirmed that fish could not live in the waters, that even weighty solid bodies would not sink in them, but that, though hurled (with violence) into the lake, the upward pressure would instantly buoy them to the surface; that, owing to the destructive exhalations continually issuing, the rapid flight of birds was checked, and the poor exhausted aerial voyager fell panting into the deadly gulf, in his passage from shore to shore; that dismal woe-stirring sounds issued from it, resembling the half-stifled thrilling groans of dying wretches, ingulphed beneath the horrid flood; and that, to crown all this, a fruit grows on the margin, very beautiful to the sight, but which was no sooner touched than it became "dust and bitter ashes." In short, it has been deemed not unreasonable to suppose that Milton had in mind the horrors of the terrific region of this lake, when he penned these awful lines (B. II. 614—628.)

"Thus roving on

In confused march forlorn, the adventurous bands

With shuddering horror pale, and eyes aghast,

Viewed first their lamentable lot, and found No rest: through many a dark and dreary vale

They pass'd, and many a region dolorous, O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp, Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death.

A universe of death, which God, by curse, Created evil, for evil only good,

Where all life dies, death lives, and nature breeds,

Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,

Abominable, unutterable, and worse Than fables yet have feigned, or fear conceiv'd—

Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire."

And that all our poets, ancient and of the

the present day, have not been able to accumulate more of the dreadful than may justly characterize the Lake Asphaltites. But these wonderful and horrific tales many modern trust-worthy travellers and writers have shown to be entirely fictitious.

About midnight, says Chateaubriand, I heard a noise upon the lake which, the Bethlehemites told me, proceeded from *legions* of small fish, which come and leap about upon the shore. The late learned and much-respected Dr. E. D. Clarke remarks, "that the waters of this lake, instead of proving destructive to animal life, swarm with myriads of fishes; that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds, instead of falling victims to its exhalations, make it their peculiar resort."

"We saw," says Mr. Fisk, the intelligent American missionary to Jerusalem, "a great number of birds flying about its shores, and I once observed three or four flying over the water." "The water of the Dead Sea looks remarkably clear and pure; but on putting it to my mouth, I found it nauseous and bitter, I think, beyond any thing I ever tasted."

The waters of this lake are, indeed, heavier than those of any other lake or sea that irrigates the surface of this our planet. Their specific gravity is 1.211, distilled water being 1.000. They are much saturated with salt. A bottle full of water from the lake was analyzed in 1807; and in 100 grains were found muriate of lime, 3.220; of magnesia, 10.246; of soda, 10.360; sulphate of lime, .054—Total, 24.580. In a like quantity of this water, 24½ grains of salt were found. Lord Byron would have experienced a much easier task to swim an equal distance on this sea, than across the Hellespont; for substances that instantly sink in fresh and ordinary salt water, here float with the utmost readiness. Strabo asserts, "that men could not dive in this water;" this, however, is an error, which better information would have enabled him to avoid: he adds, "that going into it, they would not sink lower than the navel:" this is probably the fact, for Pococke, who bathed in it, affirms "that he could lie on its surface, in any attitude, motionless, without danger of sinking." And in this there is no exaggeration, it may readily be conceived, for most people, even on fresh water, can do the same, if they carefully guard against swallowing any of the water, where-

by their specific gravity would be increased.

It appears, therefore, that, as to the taste, especially, there is some semblance, only, of foundation for the general idea respecting the Dead Sea, of which the peculiarities have certainly been heightened with all the hyperbole of a vulgar error; though now, it is presumed, these mighty misapprehensions will shortly die away.

The abovementioned and well-known Dr. Clarke was, I am apt to believe, the first who asserted that one of the mountains on the borders of this lake or sea (for it is, according to Dr. Marcet, sixty or seventy miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth) was, anciently, a burning and active volcano. From the heights of Bethlehem he observed "a mountain on the western shore of the lake, resembling, in form, the cone of Vesuvius, and having a crater upon the top, which was plainly discernible." If this be the fact, may not enemies to Moses, and the History, through him transmitted to us, say, with some show of argument, that the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was not miraculous, but merely the consequence of a natural eruption of lava from this mountain?

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT from TOOKE.—Vol. ii, p. 59.

THAT, in the Anglo-Saxon *Deat*, *i. e.* *Dead Deat*), means taken, assumed; being merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *Dean*, *Degan*, *Dion* *THIHAN* *Dicgan*, *Dijan*; *sumere*, *assumere*, *accipere*; to *the*, to get, to take, to assume.

"Ill mote he *the*
That caused me
To make myselfe a frere."

Sir T. More's Works, p. 4.

The (our article as it is called) is the imperative of the same verb *Dean*: which may very well supply the place of the correspondent Anglo-Saxon article *re*, which is the imperative of *recon*, *videre*: for it answers the same purpose in discourse to say, see man, or, take man. For instance—

*The man that hath not musicke in himselfe
Is fit for treasons, &c.*

Or,

That man is fit for treasons, &c.

Take man (or see man;) *taken man* hath not musicke, &c. *Said man*, or *taken man* is, fit for treasons.

L'APÉ

L'APE ITALIANA.

The DECAMERON of GIOVANNI BOC-
CACCIO.*

THE annals of history afford sufficient proof, that whenever literature flourishes in any nation, the language made use of has previously existed, fixed and mature, in the productions of the preceding age. For example, in the age of Pericles, the Greek language had been already established by Homer and Hesiod: the Latin language, under Augustus, had been matured by Plautus and Terence: and the French idiom had also acquired grace and harmony from the writings of Montaigne and Amyot, before the age of Louis XIV. Italy alone forms an exception to this rule, and stands single—presenting, as it were, a phenomenon. The thirteenth century, terminating the long reign of ignorance, which had signalized the domination of barbarism in Europe, beheld the revival of literature; but, as if disdaining to appear under too familiar a form, it was found necessary to create for her an entirely new language; and the powerful talent of those who, for the first time, adopted it in their writings, showed it so rich in beauty, that it seemed to rise in gigantic proportions under their hands: like the fabled Minerva, issuing already armed from the brain of Jove.

When the first spring of Italian glory passed away, and, by the inevitable fate of human occurrences, a servile crowd of imitators succeeded to the noble army of inventors, there arose an immediate necessity of supplying by art, the weakness of intellect, and of compiling a grammar to serve as an assistance in the cultivation of the language. But the rules of grammar are like those of poesy—they exist in nature, and are independent of human convention; but the philologist can only collect them from the productions of the artist, who first learnt how to employ them, by means of that species of instinctive reason which it is impossible to define. In fact, the rules of tragedy and of oratory were not formed by Aristotle or Quintilian: those philosophical critics only extracted them systematically from the principal works of Sophocles and Cicero.† Thus it was impossible other-

wise to establish the rules of Italian grammar, than by collecting them from the writings of those great men who had so successfully adopted them.*

Nevertheless, one circumstance rendered this undertaking difficult. The revival of literature, in Italy, took place before the invention of printing; consequently the works of that period circulated only in manuscript; and it was impossible but that, sooner or later, the ignorance of rapidly succeeding copyists should gradually have altered the construction. Hence it happened, that when philologists began to study these productions, and take them as models of fine writing, their embarrassment was extreme. The character of a language principally consists in the conformability of the words, in the variety of phraseology, in the use of the particles, and in the order of construction; and it is impossible to compile precepts and grammars, from manuscripts in which these parts are unfortunately marred and corrupted. And confusion is at the height, when some few, unwilling to believe that the copyists have, from time to time, altered the originals of these works, and not daring to suppose that the authors themselves were capable of letting some errors escape while writing, take it into their heads to consider all these faults of grammar as so many graces to be faithfully imitated. This spirit of mistaken criticism co-operating with the interpolations of successive copyists, went little short of rendering the Italian language upon a par with that spoken by the companions of Nimrod in the plains of Shinaar.

To put an end to this reproach, an universal cry arose throughout Italy; and men endowed with sound logic and unerring taste, undertook to discover the true reading of those ancient texts, and

Longinus any more than by Edmund Burke or Dr. Blair. They only systematized or detailed, what they already found in previous examples.

* This is put, perhaps, rather too generally. Literally, it seems applicable only to *idiomatic grammar*. The genuine or fundamental principles of grammar (or what might be called universal grammar, with which the idiomatic or vernacular ought at least to conform) seem to be founded in the nature of things, the operations of intellect, and the associations of ideas. Grammar, thus considered in its universalities, constitutes one of the most important branches of the really valuable (that is to say, the unmystified) part of metaphysics.—EDIT.

2 T

* We are happy to announce the accession of a learned Italian correspondent, by whose means we hope to be enabled to renew this series with additional lustre.—EDIT.

† Nor were the principles of the sublime and beautiful invented or discovered by
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and to give them to the public, freed from every species of error.

We have wished to record these facts, because those who are ignorant of the history of Italian literature, are accustomed falsely to attribute to levity or pedantry, the great pains that many learned men have taken, at different periods, to exhibit the works of the thirteenth century in the same form that good criticism must suppose them to have been produced in by their illustrious authors.

The tales of Boccaccio merit particular attention from critics, as there does not exist any manuscript of this work, revised or acknowledged by the author, which might serve as a guide to fix the true reading of the text. Every one knows that Boccaccio, having become weak and superstitious in his old age, destroyed the copies of his work, in order, probably, to conciliate the goodwill of the priests and monks, who had shewn themselves somewhat irritated at the biting sarcasms he had levelled at them; from time to time, unmasking their ignorance, hypocrisy and wickedness. And these tales so much the more demand a judicious and impartial attention, inasmuch, as, whilst the philologist will find in them abundant treasures of pure and fluent language, the moralist will find a faithful picture of the manners, opinions and prejudices of that epoch.

He forms an erroneous judgment of Boccaccio, who supposes, that while writing the Decameron, he had no other aim in view than that of amusing his contemporaries: he, on the contrary, wished to paint manners, characters and passions, vices, virtues, weaknesses and errors; and in this he was successful. Some learned men dispute whether Boccaccio derived from Arabia and from Provence, the whole, or part of the stories related in his work; and many sustain the affirmative, and propound in support of it numerous ingenious arguments—as if the human follies, clothed in such lively colours by the Florentine novelist, could belong, exclusively, to any age of history; or that because they existed, and were observed, at one period, they might not be repeated and observed at another: or, as if a keen and demonstrative spirit were obliged to recur to oriental fabulists, or to the troubadours of the middle ages, to discover ignorant priests—corrupt monks—imbecile judges—credulous idiots—cozening knaves—crafty

thieves—and every kind of parasite, buffoon and adventurer. Boccaccio cast a philosophic glance on the life of his contemporaries, and wrote accordingly: nor can we say that he calumniated them, since he often delineated good by the side of evil; and, where occasion offered to render homage to the virtue and dignity of human nature, he never neglected the opportunity. He was the Addison of his age: only that this celebrated English moralist, writing in a freer and more philosophical age, dilated in abstract reasoning, while Boccaccio was constrained to employ narrative and anecdote, and often to envelope reason in the veil of allegory.

The new edition of the Decameron, revised and illustrated by Ugo Foscolo, and lately published by Pickering in London, in three volumes octavo, is, on this account, a service rendered as much to the history of literature, as to that of Italian manners in the thirteenth century; and the publisher proves his judgment and his taste, by having entrusted the correction to Ugo Foscolo—endowed, as he is, with every species of intellectual culture that might accomplish him for the task, and, above all, endeared to Italian literature; and who, uniting in himself the double character of critic and of author, is, more than any other person, capable of satisfying public expectation on this subject. We may now congratulate ourselves upon possessing a purified edition of the celebrated *Hundred Tales*. The readings seem to be, at once, adopted from the authority of copies, and from the general style of the text; and are presented, stripped of all inaccuracies and equivocation. The orthography is simple, regular and unaffected: and it is pleasing to see that some words are still written in the ancient manner, because they recall the old pronunciation; which often helps to transport the reader to the period when the facts are supposed to have occurred, or to have been related. We must not, however, dissemble, that Foscolo, sometimes, seems wanting in courage, and abstains from some bold correction, in order, perhaps, not to enter into controversy with pedants—who would certainly have seized the opportunity, if presented to them. We will illustrate our idea by a single example.

In the story of the Three Rings, [See Gior, i. Nov. 3, page 58], eminent for concealed allusions of a profound philosophy,

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philosophy, and for the ridicule artfully thrown upon the exclusive and intolerant partizans of every species of religious sect, the following expression occurs in all the editions of Boccaccio, and, unfortunately, even in that of which we are now speaking:—*Un grande uomo e ricco fu già, il quale infra l'altre gioie più care che nel suo tesoro avesse, era un anello bellissimo.*—Boccaccio certainly meant that the rich man possessed a ring: and therefore it does not seem likely that, to express such an idea, he would say that the man *era* (was) a ring. There is certainly an error here—so much the more serious, because it not only destroys the regularity of the construction, but entirely changes the sense of the passage. The Abbot Cesari exclaims that this is a beautiful license in Boccaccio—a real elegance, and not an error of grammar. We will not venture to contend with so erudite a personage: but to say that a man is a ring, meaning that he *has* a ring, appears a license and an elegance beyond all human logic. He maintains that it was Boccaccio's real intention to express himself in this manner, and put *era* for *avea*—not thinking it possible that the copyist might have written one of these two different verbs for the other. But we venture to repeat, that the intention of the author could never have been to transform a man into a ring, when his meaning was to say that this man had a ring: and, with respect to the copyist, we must observe, that it was not likely he should write *era* instead of *avea*; he might very likely have written an *i* for an *a*, and changed the case of the article which precedes the word *quale*. And here is the actual error, which it was an easy thing to avoid, and instead of saying *un uomo...il quale* [who]...*era un anello*, to read *un uomo...al quale* [to whom]...*era un anello*. In this second manner of reading the verb *essere* [to be] is synonymous with *appartenire* [to belong], and the text is no longer equivocal.

These instances, which we may denominate concessions made to hypercritics, do not otherwise prejudice the beauty and splendour of this edition, nor at all depreciate from the praise justly due to Ugo Foscolo; who has besides enriched his work with a historical discourse respecting the changes of the Decameron, which must be gratefully received by all lovers of Italian literature. Written with grace and purity of style, this discourse is most

rich in learning, which is vast without being dull, profound without being obscure, and delicate without being superficial. Foscolo rises to the dignity of an historian, when he has occasion to notice the struggle of the contemptible passions to which the works of the thirteenth century so often fell a sacrifice at the different periods of monastic and clerical sway; and the indignation, which he displays in relating many facts, reveals the impetuosity of a true Italian, who endures with shuddering the outrages of imbecile tyranny, and only lives in the sacred hope of one day seeing it destroyed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN answer to the inquiry of your correspondent S.E. (M.M. Aug. p.126), I might recommend the filtering-stone, as a dernier resort. But I should think that the simple expedient of a strong sieve, some six or eight inches deep, fitted to the top of the tub into which the water is received, might remedy a part of the evil. The shrimps and the coarser part of the sand would thus be prevented from descending into the tub itself, and the animal motion thus removed, the water would so much the sooner become quiet, and the remaining impurities would more readily subside; and the sieve being removed and cleansed, as soon as the water had ceased to come in, the else inevitable taint of animal putrescence would be precluded. The chief difficulty seems to be, that the force of the water, as it comes in, would be likely soon to break through the sieve; for prevention of which, I should recommend, about midway of the depth of the sieve, a false bottom of perforated tin, like that of the common shower bath, which would break the force of the water, and occasion it to descend upon the surface of the strainer in a diffused shower, instead of a concentrated stream.

N. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IT was noticed in one of your late numbers, that the inhabitants of Lambeth had petitioned Parliament for the Bill against Cruelty to Animals. Are the humane part of the inhabitants of Lambeth ignorant that their parish upholds a system which is the cause of great human as well as animal suffering? It is the custom of this parish not to let the dust to regular contractors, but, under

under the plea that it gives employment to the poor, they suffer such as choose to gather it; hence a great number of poor worn-out, half famished horses and asses are belaboured about the streets; not by old and infirm men, too aged to pursue more laborious callings, but by a number of young men and lads—I was going to write lusty young rogues and vagabonds—who might be much better employed: but who, through this mistaken parish economy, are trained up in idleness, vice and cruelty, in all their hideous forms. Indeed it is in vain to enact laws for the prevention of cruelty, so long as practices and circumstances are countenanced or permitted, that naturally lead to such frightful habits and dispositions. Let the inhabitants of the very extensive and populous parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, cast first this beam out of their own eye, and then shall they be in a situation to petition, with greater effect, the Legislature to abolish cruelty towards animals.

Yours, &c.

A LODGER IN LAMBETH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LA Bruyère, in the twelfth chapter of the second volume (p. 105) of his "Caractères," observes, that "a prejudiced man, who takes upon himself any official situation, is like a blind man who attempts to paint; a dumb man, who undertakes an oration; or a deaf man, pretending to criticize a beautiful piece of music:" but adds, "these images, however, are faint, and but very imperfectly express the wretched and miserable results of *prejudice*: which may aptly be called a pestilent incurable disease, infecting, by its jaundiced propinquity, all—equals, inferiors, friends, and parents, and even the physicians who may venture to approach; yea, and however honest and sincere may be their endeavours, hardly can they prevail with the poor patient to adopt the only proper remedies—which are, to listen, hesitate, diligently exercise the inquiring and more kindly faculties of his mind, and thus attain intellectual enlightenment; while flatterers, cheats, slanderers, those who speak only to promote their own sordid views of self-interest, or to lie, are the quacks—the charlatans—who speedily gain a willing ear, and use their influence to poison and destroy." This picture, though fearful and afflic-

tive, is not over-coloured; all that is here predicated is much more fully applicable to the dreadful object of discussion, and it may, therefore, well merit further examination. I therefore hope for allowance to enter further into an investigation of its character, symptoms and diagnostics, without accusation of loss of my own time, or that of your respected readers.

Though we must not rashly conclude, that all weak and uninformed men are therefore prejudiced, it may be laid down, as an axiom, that he who is prejudiced is, more or less, ignorant and weak: but we must endeavour carefully to avoid the error of those, who (prejudiced themselves) too often attribute to perverseness and obstinacy, the mistakes which arise only from want of information, or of capacity. More especially, as a few words will shew that this distinction may be easily marked and demonstrated. When, for instance, the brave Saladin, as the inhabitant of a torrid clime, or the more domineering Algerine, refuses credence to the story of the iceberg, it is not to the score of prejudice that this is to be attributed; and when the uneducated British mechanic (though the time is fast approaching when this observation will lose its point) doubts when told that two impalpable gases, in union, produce water; or that lightning may, by human agency, be conducted from the clouds—his incredulity is but an evidence of that prudence and caution, which, in other cases, may protect him from the machinations of fraud and deceit. But actual proof, or lucid explanation being afforded, if they still adhere to their scruples, we are entitled to regard them, in nearly similar acceptations, as superstitious, or as prejudiced.

We must know, therefore, what are the opportunities of acquisition possessed, both as to means and extent, before we adjudge that such and such persons are prejudiced. On this view, much that is erroneous and ridiculous in judgment and in taste, may be tolerated among those whom we call barbarian, savage, or half-civilized; which, in European nations, where social improvement, and the benefits of education, expand the heart and mind, would justly be deemed inexcusable. Thus it is that the French Censor (p. 98) has so bitterly rebuked his countrymen for their grotesque wonder at the natives of Siam, who, vested in the sacred character

character of ambassadors, came to the court of Louis XIV.

"Had they (says he) been monkeys, taught to walk upright, and to make themselves understood by interpreters, greater astonishment could not have been manifested at the justness of their replies, and the good sense that sometimes appears in their conversation, than now. Does the prejudice of country and our national pride make us forget, that the attribute of reason belongs to universal man? We should not brook this treatment from those we call barbarians; shall we, then, prove ourselves barbarian, by ignorant startling, and unmannerly astonishment, when we find others exercise this great prerogative?"

As our own Judge Blackstone has, in his "Commentaries," distributed the subject of RIGHTS, and also of WRONGS, so may PREJUDICES be divided; one class referring to *Persons*, another to *Things*. In both, the distinction is material; for the *Origin* and *Remedy* of prejudices, as well as of wrongs, or of rights, are essentially different.

Personal prejudices are often thought much less injurious than they are. They may, generally, be traced to some vicious propensity; and though the bias be favourable to the object, still it may, probably, be found to originate in interest, self-love, or some collateral feeling. Even that powerful partiality, which exists in the human heart towards its offspring—which "Nature there implanted," as ancient poets tell, to secure these tender objects from the consequences of caprice, and to bind them closer to our affections than they could be by any ties of duty, may yet degenerate into weakness and infirmity; and the word *Prejudice* may too truly characterize the fondness of a parent to his child.

Rooted dislike, aversion, or antipathy to individuals, is a species of prejudice much more frequently resulting from malignity than from timidity, or other weakness, which may occasionally produce unfavourable impressions. In short, we may, unhesitatingly, say, that personal dislike is, in most cases, created and nourished by pride, jealousy, malice, or envy. Prejudices of this class, heightening the repulsion, oftentimes produced by external appearances alone, are, it is feared, too deeply imbedded in the human heart to be easily, if at all, eradicated by any human influence. But where an individual is unaware of the true cause of his dislike, this should be vigilantly sought out, and carefully examined.

With respect to things, prejudices are innumerable. It is easy to perceive that, our faculties and means of information being finite and limited, while our curiosity is alert, and our ambition vaulting and unbounded, errors must and will accrue; and it is, unfortunately, natural to us not easily, or always willingly, to relinquish them. Sometimes our very toils and troubles have only strengthened us in error; and, sometimes, obstinacy—mere and sheer obstinacy—weds us to it closer still: as Launce loved his dog Crab more and more, because others reviled him.

It is amusing, but oftentimes humiliating, to recall the many instances in which scholars and men of undoubted talent have, within (comparatively) a few years, invented, and strenuously supported theories, which further examination has shown to be false, and even hurtful: from *plenum* to *phlogiston*; from strenuous adherents to the *old style*, to no less strenuous advocates of the *new*; from philosophical maintainers of the truths elicited by Sir Isaac Newton, down to noisy declaimers in support of more modern doctrines: the truth of which is not, *in toto*, denied, but the manner of enforcing adverted to. There are individuals (whom surrounding circumstances entitle us to call prejudiced) who still pretend that a negro is a rational brute, or irrational man; and that his organization is not the same as that of white men. Scientific, as well as natural history, is disfigured by many ingenious (so seeming) hypotheses, which have been constructed on slender and ill-authenticated facts. With the increase of knowledge, these hypotheses become less and less tenable, but yet are not wholly rejected; and their supporters exert an amazing deal of ingenuity in attempting to reconcile them with the new *data*: and hence a *battle of books* takes its rise, waged with Trojan and anti-Trojan fury; and for more than ten times ten years, without decisive success on either hand. Leibnitz was supposed, by many of his partizans, to have been completely triumphant in the Newtonian controversy. Both appealed to pen and ink, and posterity has decided that Newton was right, and Leibnitz wrong. Prejudice, therefore, spreading its baneful influence among the German philosophers, had prevented their according justice to their rival; and it must be allowed, that, in matters of philosophy, prejudice

dice may prevail, without the existence of wilful design to counteract the hypothesis of another; but, surely, one must be guilty of a degree of voluntary and infatuated blindness, or of absolute ignorance, when, in spite of surrounding circumstances, the same system is inveterately retained.

Descartes, if so great a name needs to be adduced in support of an obvious maxim, recommends that "we should not decide upon the most trivial truths, without close and accurate previous analysis." And this ought to be the invariable rule of all who have attained to, or aim at, respectable rank, in the extensive schools of philosophy: it would remove many of the prejudices that are now thoughtlessly imbibed. Another cure for what we may call *mild* prejudices, will result from mingled conversation and social intercourse. It is too often the case (and here I speak of my own country in particular) for men of real and undoubted scientific and literary attainments to glue themselves (so to speak) to their books, or to their writing-tables, despising conversation with *ordinary* men. Need it be added, that this is an extremely pernicious practice, and favours the growth of wrong notions, which it is afterwards extremely difficult to eradicate: for, in fact, from the plainest understanding something may be culled, which may add utility, if not ornament, to the student's—to the master's store. So many instances of the truth and importance of this observation rush upon the mind, that, perhaps, I shall not add a very valuable illustration, when the recollection of your readers is directed to the lecture of a gentleman, highly celebrated for his chemical knowledge, in which there was an actual failure in demonstrating the process of welding iron, from ignorance that a *flux* was necessary to the process: information which any ordinary blacksmith could have afforded him.

To those who *suffer themselves* to be thus prejudiced, and who resist conviction, knowingly, and wilfully—who are guilty of a kind of misprision of error—we scarcely know what to say. It is always in their power to do right; but if they find the path of truth unpleasant—I believe we must even let them "gang their ain gait," until they find themselves deserted and alone in the midst of a crowd. Meantime, we mark with much satisfaction the rapid decrease of the dominion of prejudice.

In politics, trade, philosophy, literature,—in every branch of art and science,—in all the paths of useful, or of elegant inquiry—how evident and how consoling the gradual enfranchisement from the fetters of ancient prejudice! Even Quakers begin to talk, and dress, and live like other human beings.

THERMES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

USES of SALT in MANUFACTURES and AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTANT advantages are now derivable from salt, since it can be procured without duty. In a work published by Dr. Rensselaer, some of the purposes to which salt may be applied are thus detailed.

Sal ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia, is made in abundance from common salt: the manufacture of this article was abandoned, in England, in consequence of the heavy duty of £30 per ton laid on salt. In consequence, however, of bittern from the salt-works being allowed in Scotland for the manufacture, the price has been reduced nearly one-half.

In the manufacture of glass, salt is largely employed; soda, which is produced from common soap, is used for plate-glass; potass, for flint-glass; and common salt, with kelp, for crown-glass.

Oxymuriate of lime, and other oxymuriatic salts, employed in bleaching, are made from salt; and large quantities of it are consumed in the manufacture.

Spirit of salt, or muriatic acid, requires large quantities of salt—at least 1000 tons were used for this purpose in England every year, notwithstanding the enormous duty. It is used in a variety of processes in dyeing and calico printing.

Glauber's salt is made from what remains after the distillation of muriatic acid. This residuum was formerly thrown away, until a person employed it in making Glauber's salt, when a duty of £30 per ton was laid on the article manufactured—since, however, remitted.

Epsom salts are produced entirely from common salt, or the evaporation of sea-water; the brine, which yields 100 tons of salt, gives from four to five tons of this valuable article. Dr. Henry, the celebrated chemist of Manchester, has discovered a process of preparing it from magnesian limestone, and has reduced the price one-half. It can be

be made still cheaper from sea-water—on the employment of which a duty is laid. Magnesia is made from salt brine, or sea-water. The English duties are so high, as to render it probable that both this and the preceding article will, in future, be obtained by Dr. Henry's process.

Crystallized soda is also made from common salt; and if it, or sea-water, could be obtained free of duty in England, it would supersede the importation of American, or Russian pot and pearl-ashes, and 10,000 tons would be used annually: several hundred tons in washing alone.

Barylla, of an excellent quality, is made from salt.

In the manufacture of hard soap, salt is a necessary ingredient.

Corrosive sublimate is always made from common salt.

Patent yellow is also prepared from common salt.

In the fisheries, in salting provisions for the sea service and for exportation, salt is largely employed.

Butchers, morocco-dressers, and skinners, employ it in large quantities.

Dr. Rensselaer has calculated that, in England, three times the present quantity would have been consumed if there had been no duty.

Farmers use great quantities in making butter and cheese, and for steeping wheat to prevent smut.

In glazing earthenware, much salt is employed; and is far preferable to the preparations of lead, which are liable to be dissolved by vinegar—from whence deleterious consequences must, of necessity, occasionally result. In England, the manufacturers of earthen-ware sometimes pay one-twelfth of the real amount of their sales for salt.

Salt is likewise employed by iron-founders in metallic cement, and in rendering bar-iron malleable.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of a MEDAL, struck in commemoration of the BATTLE of ROSBACH, during the SEVEN YEARS' GERMAN WAR.

PERHAPS none of the military operations of Frederick the Great of Prussia crowned him with so much glory, or so redeemed him from the pressure of the combined strength of his enemies, as the battle of Rosbach; from the low abyss of despondency and peril of his crown, it placed him, at once, upon the pinnacle of success and triumphant fortune. I call your attention to this event, having

lately become possessed of a handsome brass medal, struck in commemoration of the great results of that day; and never having seen one before, I take the liberty of describing it for the information of your readers. It is much larger than a Spanish dollar, struck with a most powerful die on beautiful clear brass. The obverse side represents Frederick mounted on his charger, *à la militaire*, with his right arm distended, holding a sword. The background, on the right, gives a view of the fortified city of Rosbach—in the centre stands the encampment, and on the left some cavalry soldiers in full gallop—and a large cluster of trees which appear to be meant as firs. Round the circle of the medal is the following inscription, in capitals:—FREDERIC, D.G.; BORVS, REX. PROTESTANTI, M, DEFENSOR; and underneath the king's figure is written, in capitals likewise, LISSA, DEC. 5. On the inverse side is represented the concluding scene of battle, in which the retreating horse and foot of the enemy are being pursued, with apparently dreadful havoc, by the victorious Prussians. Frederick is again seen in a smaller figure in the foreground, on horseback, in an animated position, with his sword drawn, in pursuit at full gallop, amid mangled horses and men and military trophies, which literally choke up the foreground of the representation. On the inner circle, which is in part imperfect, from the hole by which the medal was suspended having broken, the inscription, QUO NIHIL-US, MELIUSUE; at the bottom, likewise in capitals, ROSBACH, NOV. 5, 1757. I know not how far this medal may be rare or otherwise; it certainly commemorates an event, almost as interesting and decisive in its day, as the battles of Austerlitz, Marengo, Jena, or Waterloo, have been in ours.

ENORT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN the recent Supplement to your 59th vol. (p. 651), at the latter end of the very ingenious and valuable disquisition on the "Contagion of the Plague," I find it stated, as if fixing the utmost limits of such occurrences, that "children are born when their parents approach their fiftieth year;" and Dr. J. seems to consider it contrary to the law of nature and the dispensations of Providence, that parents should have children after that age; for he goes on to say,

that the children "require parental guidance for more than twenty years: thus we arrive at seventy before our obligations to our offspring cease."

Now, Sir, as far as the mother is concerned, the limit prescribed as the basis of the doctor's argument will be admitted to be sufficiently accurate; but in what relates to fathers, upon whom, by the way, the obligations towards the male children, at least, some time before they have approached their twentieth year, seem principally to rest, the statement appears to me, in its negative inference, to be liable to too many exceptions for the foundation of any thing like an argument that should presume to scrutinize, or ascertain, the motives or the laws of Providence: for certainly many men become fathers at a much more advanced age. The Highlander of Nestorian renown, whom several years ago I remember to have seen in the streets of London, then in his 113th year, is recorded as having had a child, at that time, only six or seven years old. A far-famed wealthy and patriotic commoner, who delayed entering into the holy state of matrimony till he must have been, by his own account, full seventy,* has nevertheless, it is well known, been blessed with an heir to his very ample estates. But, not to dwell upon facts of mere rumour and record, I may mention two instances within the small circle of my own personal acquaintance, of men who have become fathers when they had nearly, or fully, attained the age of eighty. One of them was Mr. Mortimer, author of the *Commercial Dictionary*, &c., who died not many years ago; the other, still more extensively known in the political world, and for the persecutions his politics brought upon him, and whose death is still more recent, was Captain Samson Perry. And certainly, Sir, that I may defend the ladies of these prolific patriarchs from the sneers of rakish scepticism, I must say (as I most truly may) that, if resemblance be any evidence in such cases, nobody could look in the faces of the children, and doubt who were their fathers. It seems, indeed, to be a part of the ordinary process of nature, that fathers of advanced age should stamp their resemblance even more strongly

on their children's forms and features, than in their youth, or prime of manhood. I remember to have seen the first-mentioned of these venerable parents with three very fine children around him, the eldest then but about seven or eight years old; the youngest a little girl of only four; and hearing him sportively observe, that "they had a sister come to play with them the other day, who was only fifty-four." What a populous world we might have, if such examples were duly encouraged! But what will Mr. Malthus say to all this?

That I may prove myself not to be romancing, however, and coining facts for the sake of an argument, let me observe, that one of the three children of the patriarch I am thus celebrating, is at this time the ingenious dentist, Mr. Mortimer, of Frith-street, Soho (mentioned in an article of Review, in your last Supplement (p. 336);—the partner, or successor of the celebrated Mons. De Chemant, who married, I believe, one of the sisters of this interesting group. Can you, Sir, give me as good, or any account of the family of the other patriarch, Captain Perry; for methinks gentlemen of your kidney ought to know something, and to have some solicitude about the offspring of those who have been the objects of political persecution. The old stems, who have borne the peltings of the merciless storm, are laid low; but the friends of human liberty, if their benevolence be equal to their professions, should have some thought of the young scions, whose fences are not like to be in better repair, or the soil around them better cleared, or enriched with needful manure and aliment, in consequence of the tempests against which the parent trees have borne so stoutly. Captain Perry had several children who must be yet of tender years; and if I recollect rightly, had, at the time of his death, one scarcely out of arms, and his lady, I believe, was near the time of her confinement; while the circumstances he left them in must have been very far from affluent.

N. B.

*** We admit the reasonableness of N. B.'s inquiry; and though it is not in our power to afford any information on the subject, we shall be happy if, by giving insertion to his queries, we should promote some investigation into the subject, among those whose curiosity might be likely to be of any advantage to the orphan family in question.—EDIT.

* At a recent public meeting, he stated himself to have been more than fifty years in Parliament; and he must have been of age before he could take his seat there.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM. No. XLVIII.

ART. X. (of the *Westminster Review*) —“*Basni J. A. Krilova. Fables de M. Kriloff. 2 Vols. Paris,*” we shall pass over as of little interest; nor shall we dwell upon Art. XI. (*Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht*) further than to say that, although this article has much more the form and semblance of a review of the publication in question, than that upon which we have dwelt; and, indeed, than the generality of the articles in what are now called Reviews,—we cannot but regard it as treating the noble author with somewhat more of radical austerity than is consonant with the genuine spirit of the philosophy of criticism; and as rating much lower than its merits the intellect manifested in the composition. Our opinion upon these memoirs has been already very freely given, in the leading article of our Supplement to the 58th vol. of the M.M. published in January last; and we remain unmoved in our opinion, that though, as might be expected, the biasses of Whiggism (that is to say of a high-toned aristocratical republicanism) are occasionally conspicuous, there is, at the same time, much liberal principle and just sentiment mingled with this party-feeling; and that, in point of talent, it sustains throughout the tone of no ordinary mind.

Art. XII. on *The Articles in the Edinburgh Review, relating to Parliamentary Reform*, is a spirited specimen of controversial disquisition; and ably exposes the jesuitical sophistry and inconsistency of that Whig Journal, and of the Whigs in general, upon a subject so intricate and perplexing to *outs* that would be *in*; and to *patriots* who would be popular without doing any thing, efficiently, for the people; and who, when they talk of removing corruptions and extending suffrage, mean only transferring nominations and extending the influence of particular families over the classes they think they have a title to control.

On the concluding Art. XIII. *Quarterly Review—On the Articles on Greek Literature*, we could wish to expatiate more freely; but we have only space to say that the misrepresentations of facts connected with this subject, and of the morals, sentiments and science of the philosophers of Greece, for the “purpose of exciting hatred and uncharitable feelings,” and the zeal with which the *Quarterly Reviewers* “suspend all

ordinary rules, remove all common restraints, and set aside all forms, that they may overwhelm with unmerited obloquy the Athenian democracy,” are ably exposed and justly castigated; that those literary factionists, who carry the baneful and demoralizing spirit of bigoted party prejudice even into the very temple and sanctuary of classical erudition, are left to the alternative of pleading ignorance of the subjects upon which they have so scurrilously written, or remaining under the sentence of purposed misrepresentation.

We return to the 63d Number of the *Quarterly Review*, which we are free to own, according to the present system of Essaying instead of Reviewing, is not barren either of information or amusement: nor do we quarrel with the proportion that must be set down to the latter account. The amusements and the elegancies of literature have their utilities, as well as its matters of fact and its abstractions: nor are we quite sure that voyages and travels, poetry and polite literature are, in reason’s scale, much less estimable, than some of those disquisitions that assume a more solemn aspect. Much of what is called strict science, and even of experimental philosophy, is but the toy and plaything of grown children, who think themselves very wisely and beneficently employed, because they look grave over their amusements. It was not ill-said by Walking Stewart—that “he who discovered a potato deserved a planet for his reward, and he who discovers a planet deserves a potato for his.” But as we cannot always be potato-hunting, perhaps he who adds to the stock of brilliant ideas is as usefully employed, as he who makes additions to a catalogue of stars; and it may sometimes be quite as well to be botanizing or chasing butterflies on Parnassus, as on Hampstead Heath, or in the shrubberies of the Horticultural Society. If we accord not, therefore, with the principles of the *Quarterly Reviewers*, we shall not, on that account, quarrel with their taste. They begin, however, with a subject upon which it is not very easy for them to avoid shewing the worst side of their character.

“Art. I.—1. *An Abstract of the Annual Reports and Correspondence of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, from the Commencement of its Connexion with the East-India Missions, A.D. 1709, to the present Day; together with the Charges*

Charges delivered to the Missionaries at different Periods, on their Departure for their several Missions. Published by Direction of the Board of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 2. *The Missionary Register, 1813—1824.*"

What in the name of common sense had they to do, on such an occasion, with sneers and sarcasms against Popery and Jesuits, or with Catholic and Anti-Catholic Controversies? Christians of all denominations are engaged in this proselytizing system; and if they are as sincere and wise as they appear to be zealous, they will go hand-in-hand together, exemplifying to the heathen abroad, and to the philosopher at home, that they have the morals of Christianity in their hearts: that Christianity is not the bigotry of sects, nor the rancour of contentious dogmatism: that it is a religion of essences, not of forms—a brotherhood of sympathies that soften the heart and restrain the passions—not a struggle of antipathies that inflame and stigmatize and divide. Something of this kind is, indeed, occasionally vaunted. There are concessions about "benevolence and self-devotion, and good hearts among those of the *corrupt church*:" but the article is full of inconsistencies; as arguments are apt to be that are maintained, not for a principle, but for a purpose; and the purpose, in this instance, is palpable enough: it is avowed in the running title of the pages—"Church of England Missions,"—i.e. not missionaryship, but a sect of missionaries!—not Christianity, but the Church! And yet the greater part of that which is vaunted seems to be done by those who are not within the episcopalian pale—by baptists, evangelicals, methodists, &c.

With respect to the Jesuits (a sect, most assuredly, for whom we have no partiality!) the eulogist of missions, of whatever church, should not forget that they were the first who set the example, and prepared the way for all this missionaryship. Brother Southey's Tale of Paraguay might have taught the associate Reviewer a little reverence for those holy fathers and their sacred colony of proselytized Indians.

But the Jesuit colony of 60,000 parishes, and Jesuit Christianity, are done away with; and this is a *proof* that their religion is false!

Not so, good Quarterly logician!—not exactly so. Dr. Francia, it seems

(the "new Veiled Prophet"), has stepped into Father Dobrezhoffer's shoes—has established an anomalous dictatorship in place of the pantisocratic theocracy: the Paraguese have changed the name, not much the character, perhaps, of their automatonism; but the Jesuit Christianity (be it true or false) remains where it was; and there is no evidence yet of any equal number of converts to any other system—and especially to Church of England Christianity.

But, supposing it true that all the "boasted structures of Jesuit Christianity have been broken up and so utterly destroyed, that in those parts of the world where they were most efficient, and seemed to be most firmly established, not a wreck remained:" this would not *prove* (what, nevertheless, we do not mean to dispute), that the Catholic is the *false*, and the Church of England "is the true church;" because, although "the Protestant Missioners" (the greater part of whom, by the way, are not of the Church of England) "have entered the field, and are pursuing their undertakings widely and zealously, with surprising exertion and various success;" yet the extent and permanency of this success have not yet been ascertained by the test of time; and the comparison cannot yet be drawn. The Jesuits "entered upon the field of *their missions*, and pursued *their undertakings* with surprising exertions, and *yet unparalleled success*," about two hundred years ago! By what gift of prophecy will the Quarterly controversialist undertake to write, at this time, the history of the harvest which our Protestant Missioners will be reaping two hundred years hence? We pretend to no prophetic inspirations; but, even supposing the conversions wrought by the present Missionaries to be as extensive, and as permanent, as the most sanguine imagination could anticipate, we must be permitted to doubt whether lawn sleeves and mitres will be every where a part of the Christianity established—or the thirty-nine articles be admitted as the only charter of Christian salvation. We say not this as making ourselves any party in the dispute between "the Churches." We have as little affection for the dogmas, miracles, and ceremonials of Popes and Jesuits, as the writer of the article before us: but we would wish to persuade those who are solicitous for the diffusion of Christian morality and Christian civilization among the benighted slaves

slaves and savages of two-thirds of the globe, to go on in peace and amity in their universal work, without stigmatizing and quarrelling with each other about creeds and ceremonies; and to shew, by their charity and mutual forbearance, that they have themselves a Christianity worth diffusing: for, if they have no better Christianity than that which is shewn by the Jesuits, either of the Roman Communion or the Quarterly Review, or by the Controversialists of whatever other sect, "let the heathen," we would say, "go on, and grope his own way by the light, or by the darkness, of nature: he cannot be worse than these pretended Christians would make him."

But a word about the Missions themselves, as far as the Reviewer makes out their story. He says much of their money-raising exertions, it will be seen (and it will be seen how little of this pertains to the Church of England Societies)—but comparatively little of results.

"The receipts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge were little more than £12,000 in 1805, when the Bible Society was instituted: they now exceed £53,000. Ten years ago a mournful estimate was made, that the annual income of all the Bible and Missionary Societies in the British empire would not do more than defray the yearly maintenance of one ship of the line. Now it is announced, and with becoming exultation, that the expenditure amounts to *more than a thousand pounds daily throughout the year*; and that the Scriptures have been published in one hundred and forty languages."

It should not be forgotten, that one of the North American Missioners has published in the United States, and the book has been re-published here (See M.M. Vol. 59, p. 254), some account of these translations, which makes, not only, their probable fidelity very doubtful; but brings into some question how many of these translations (into East-Indian dialects, especially) have ever been read. Some of the natives, it seems, have been, at least, converted into so much of the craft of Christian book-making, as to undertake the task with very little knowledge either of the language they were to translate from, or that into which they were to translate; some, translations, it seems, have been made into pretended languages that never had existence. But to proceed.

"No minister, however expert in the art of raising money, could ever succeed in putting so many ways and means in mo-

tion, as have been devised by the ingenuity of missionary directors and collectors, or suggested by those who took a lively interest in the cause. Large sums are continually produced by *penny a week* subscriptions. 'It has been calculated,' says the London Missionary Society in a late report, 'that if every house in Great Britain raised only one penny per week, the product would be £450,000 per annum.' It is curious to look over the reports, and observe by what various devices the amount of the yearly receipts is swollen. A little is done by *missionary boxes*, in shops or in private houses, like the poor-boxes in our churches. Schools and juvenile societies supply more; a great deal is raised by 'Ladies' Branch Societies, or Associations;' something from the sale of *pin-cushions*, and ladies' work of all kinds. In an Evangelical Magazine before us, these items appear—by selling *matches*, £1. 3s.; by lending tracts, £2. 0s. 9d.; *Sunday-school boys*, 7s. 6d.; produce of the sale of *ornamental mouse-traps*, £1. 4s. 6d. One 'tradesman, in a small way,' lays aside, for this purpose, the odd *pence* in every day's receipts, and recommends others to follow his example; another, in still humbler life, does the same with the *farthings*. The wife of a Greenwich pensioner presented to a late Wesleyan Missionary meeting at Greenwich, a bag containing *nine hundred and sixty farthings*. One person gives every year the produce of a *cherry-tree*.* Sometimes a *Sunday-school girl* presents a portion of her earnings. Sometimes the workmen at a manufactory contribute largely, and, not unfrequently, servants make their contribution in proportions which evince a noble spirit. If an item now and then appears, which may raise a smile, there are others which excite a different feeling. One sum of £100, and another of £150, are given as offerings to God for an unexpected accession of fortune. One of the last Missionary Registers acknowledges ten pounds as a *thank-offering on the recovery of a child*. A lady presents thirty pounds as the produce of her jewels; and a *blind basket-girl as many shillings, being the amount of what candles must have cost her during the winter, if she had had eyes to see.*"†

But

* Perhaps the oddest contribution is that which was thus announced in one of the advertisements on the covers of the Evangelical Magazine:—"James Crabb takes the liberty to inform missionaries of every denomination, that he will supply each, at their going from England, with a *case of pickles, gratis*: apply with a reference. And, likewise, J. C. has for sale, oils, &c. of the first qualities, on the lowest terms, for *ready money*."

† Let us hear the admissions of the High Church Reviewer himself, upon the subject of exertion in the cause—

But of this enormous contribution (during the progress of which, the donations for relief of some of our own distressed classes seem to have declined,) what has been the proportion apparently ascribable to the Church of England? Let us hear the *exulting* statement of the Quarterly advocate of orthodoxy himself.

"The whole receipt of the *Church Missionary Society* for the first thirteen years [1800 to 1812 inclusive] was little more than £22,000; last year the income exceeded £39,000."

Thirty-nine thousand a year makes but a small figure by the side of a thousand pounds a day: $\frac{39}{365}$ —say, for round numbers, $\frac{1}{9}$ —a tenth part—a *tythe*! The great majority of the rank, power, wealth, and population of the land (the *orthodox majority*!) contributes one-tenth part towards this holy work; the other *nine-tenths* are contributed by the dissentient or *heterodox minority*. Such, at least, is the story made out by the Quarterly advocate for the *only true Church*. But now for the disposal of the funds.

"At this time the *Church Missionary Society* employs four hundred and nineteen labourers, of whom only one hundred and six are Europeans. The rest are natives of the respective countries in which they are employed as teachers or readers of the Scriptures. It has nine missions, subdivided into forty-two missionary stations. These missions are the West African, the Mediterranean, Calcutta and North Indian, Madras and South Indian, Bombay and Western Indian, Ceylon, Australasia,

"The honour of giving the first impulse to public feeling belongs to the *Baptists*!!"—"Dr. Carey, who was, till the 24th year of his age, a *shoemaker*"—Oh! Oxford! Oh! Cambridge! Oh holy and most learned, and only righteous Church of England!—a *Baptist shoemaker* "opened the way!!! It originated in the working of his strong heart and intellect; a few of the ministers of his persuasion met together, and the first subscription for spreading the gospel in the heathen world amounted to £13. 2s. 6d. This was in the year 1792. The London Missionary Society followed in 1795. The Edinburgh in 1796. The Church Missionary Society in 1800. The *Methodists* had long had their missionaries in the West-Indies and in America."

And this is the story made out by a writer, who would prove, by the history of missions and missionaries, that the Church of England is the only "true church."—It may be so: we neither deny nor question it: but it is not by the logic of the Quarterly Sophist, that it will so be proved.

the West Indies Mission, and the North-West American. With these missions 255 schools are connected, in which more than 13,000 scholars are at this time receiving instruction, of whom about 1400 are adults."

And this is the *Church result* of the expenditure of about £400,000 a year!—Either the *Ex-Church* Missionaries have a better story to tell, or the Protestant converters have little to boast, in comparison with the former rapid progress (unassisted by any such contributions) from fifty to 350,000 families, and thence to 70,000 parishes, of Jesuit-converted Indians, in Paraguay.

There is, however, one statement, of a nature so cheering and consolatory to the best feelings of our nature, that it cannot be too widely diffused; and which we should be happy to see confirmed by impartial authority in all the circumstantiality of detail.

"By the official returns in August 1822, it appears that the population of Sierra Leone consisted of 16,671 souls, of whom more than 11,000 were negroes, rescued by our cruisers from slavery. Perhaps so much happiness and unmingled good were never before produced by the employment of a naval force. Eleven thousand human beings had been rescued from the horrors of the middle passage (horrors, be it remembered, which have been aggravated by the abolition of the slave-trade, such is the remorseless villany of those who still carry on that infamous traffic), though the mortality among them when they are first landed, arising from their treatment on board the slave-ships, has been dreadful. They are settled in villages, under the superintendence of missionaries or schoolmasters, sent out from this country, and of native teachers and assistants, whom the settlement now begins to supply. The effect of this training has been such, that though, when the population of the colony was only 4,000, there had been forty cases in the calendar for trial; ten years after, when the population was upwards of 16,000, there were only six; and not a single case from any of the villages under the management of a missionary or schoolmaster."

This looks something like beginning at the right end. Rescue the victims of the infamous Slave-trade—emancipate the slaves—settle them in villages under the superintendence of schoolmasters—teach them to cultivate the earth—and to read and write; and make Christians of them—we care not of what sect or denomination!—the great work of civilization and social humanity will be advanced, whatever errors there may or may not be in the minor

minor articles of their creed. It may be observed, however, that some of the best parts of this system seem to have been borrowed from that of the Jesuits of Paraguay.

(On the subject of the Reviewer's attack upon "the Home Missionary Society," which the "outburst of zeal" has produced, "for the general evangelization of Great Britain,"* we shall only say, that though, on the one hand, there is, perhaps, a large portion of our home population which stands quite as much in need of conversion to Christianity, as the savages either of Africa or America; yet, on the other, it does not seem that the Evangelical Home Mission is at all likely to direct its labours towards the classes we allude to; and we are ready to admit, that such conundrum catechisms as the specimen quoted from the Evangelical Magazine, are not likely to be of much use except to the hypocrites, of whatever class, who may think that the cheapest mode of appearing holy, is to cant in the *riddle-me-ree* of unintelligible nonsense.

But there is one passage in this article (*lengthy* as our animadversions already are) which we must not pass over; because it betrays the cloven hoof of political purpose, for which all this jumble of orthodox piety is affected.

Speaking of the obstructions to the propagation of Christianity in the East (and some of them seem to overwhelm even the Reviewer with absolute despair)—he thus proceeds—

"There is also a jealousy of those who endeavour to introduce the Gospel. We are the masters in India, most happily for India itself. But there are native princes in that country who would gladly recover the absolute authority that their forefathers possessed; there are adventurers and restless spirits (even in greater proportion than in Europe) who eagerly desire to see the times of anarchy renewed, that their lawless and reckless ambition may once more have free scope! and the only possible means by which a hostile feeling could be excited in the great body of the people (and in that class especially who are the very sinews of our strength) against an equitable

and beneficent government, the blessings of which are felt and understood, would be by persuading them that their religion was in danger."

Thus the jealousy entertained by the most Christian-like East-India Company against proselytizing Missionaryship, and which so painfully restrains their otherwise benignant solicitude for our holy religion, is attributed to the fear lest the native Princes should take the alarm, and the European demagogues should inflame the apprehensions of the people, that their native religion was in danger. The very book, however—the very passage of that book (Capt. Seeley's *Voice from India*—See M.M., Vol. 48, p. 536, and Supp. p. 609), of which the above is a sort of parody, gives a very different account of the matter. Capt. Seeley insinuates, and the speeches of East-India advocates in the House of Commons have openly and explicitly avowed (See also Supplement to Vol. 59), that the jealousy is not so much of the *pretences*, as of the *thing itself*—not so much of the native Princes and restless European demagogues, as of the illumination which preaching the gospel might diffuse. It is Christianity itself of which they are jealous. The security of the East-India Company's possessions, say they, depends upon the preservation of the long established division of *castes*; "the most admirable institution, that ever was devised for keeping a people in absolute subjection to their rulers. Break down the barriers of the castes (which the introduction of Christianity would inevitably destroy), and the most just, humane, benignant, and bliss-dispensing Government of the East-India Company is at an end. Farewell monopoly! Farewell India-Stock! Farewell lacs of pagodas and rupees!" In other words, the natives of India must not be converted to Christianity; for if they are, our forty-thousand Europeans will no longer be able to exercise a despotic dominion over a hundred million of native Indians; and the East-India Company's charter may be cut up for ladies' thread-papers.

Why did not the Quarterly Reviewer state this part of the subject fairly?—Was he ignorant of the real hinge of the question?—No: but the East-India Company, with its blessed charter, constitutes a part of that glorious system of all things right, in Church and State, which it is the object of the Quarterly Review to uphold.

ORIGINAL

* In point of *taste*, really, we hardly know whether more to admire the *outburst* of the orthodox Reviewer, or the *evangelization* of the Home Missionary Society; and, perhaps, our attempts to convert either of them to a due sense of the *grace* of English composition, would alike be fruitless.

ALFWINA'S DREAM.

A rejected Episode from an unpublished Poem.

"Flowers are but weeds when growing out of place."
Maxims of Horticulture.

But where is fair Alfwina? Heeds not she
The parting hero in his gallant trim?
The pride of Saxon chivalry! Heaves her
heart

No farewell sigh—no interceding prayer
Propitiative? Does no unconscious glance
From the moist beamings of her azure eye
Pursue the lessening pageant, till it fades
Dim in the far horizon?

On her couch
(Unconscious of the morning's busy scene)
The beauteous dame reposes—heaven-de-
tain'd,

As in a trance-like slumber, and inhales
(For so the pitying angel minister'd—
In visionary revelation sent,)
Long-lost tranquillity and bosom'd joy.

Upon a bed of thorns she seem'd to view
(As in a mirror by reflection limn'd)
Her own fair form, and, kneeling by her side,
A suppliant semblance of heroic worth,
Over whose head seven mingling crowns
impend,
With verdant wreath entwin'd.

In act he seem'd
Claiming protection from a ruffian throng
(Than incubus or stygian fiend more fell),
That with uplifted brand, and dirk athirst,
Rush on their purpos'd victim;—when
behold

Upon that beauteous brow, that else had bent
With powerless sympathy, the orient wreath
Of power appear'd, self-bound, and in her
hand

A golden cup, in which fast-falling tears
From her fair eyes she caught, and caught
beside

(The crystal mingling with carnation pure!)
Some precious heart-drops, from a bosom-
wound

Then first reveal'd, distilling. To that fortin
Of suppliant heroism, the mingled cup
Gave that fair phantom strait; who, there-
with arm'd,

As with some talisman of magic power,
Turn'd on the fiend-like throng, and o'er
them threw

The precious drops, whose instant charm
was such

That, with the holy ichor touch'd, they fled,
Howling; and on the suppliant's head,
descend

Concentric, those seven coronals, with song
Forth from their living circles heard distinct,
"Glory to Albion!—to the Saxon name
Freedom's eternal joy! The enanguish'd
drops

From the pure bosom have not flow'd in
vain—

Nor not unpity'd flow'd."

As ceas'd the song,
Lo! the late thorny couch appear'd to glow
One bed of roseate bloom, whose fragrant
breath

Reaching the function of the dreamer's sense,
She wak'd—or seem'd to wake—for over-
head

Hovering in brighter vision, she beheld
A form of radiant beauty;—not of earth,
Or human lineament; and yet not such
As to the legends of her northern faith
Pertain'd, in guise or attribute; but wing'd
With plumage of the rainbow's vivid hues,
In rear of summer showers, when heaven,
appeas'd,

Weeps fragrance, and the joyous foreage
smiles

Beneath her humid footsteps. Fair it seem'd
(That hovering form)—and of transparent
brow,

Of more than feminine softness; yet of shape
Not sexual, but of self-efficient mould,
Inherent of all joy—save what it drew
From sympathy with alien sufferance—
Distilling tears to raptures.

"Mourn no more,
Pure victim of a sorrow well-sustain'd,"
Exclaim'd the glorious vision, "'tis per-
form'd—

The destin'd function, and the barbless dart
From the heal'd bosom parts." And at the
word,

Touch'd by that gentle hand, an arrowy
shaft

From her fair breast came pangless; while,
distill'd

From the seraphic eye, a balmy tear
Fell on the wound—thro' every thrilling vein
Shedding its grateful influence. With a
smile

Heart-sprung, that o'er the beaming features
spreads

In heavenly emanation (foretaste sweet
Of virtue's pure beatitude!) she rose,
To hear, to feel, the vision all fulfill'd—
For Anglia's martial bands, in firm array,
By Regnier and the brave Deiriah led,
Had march'd to place the exile on his throne,
And tame the fierce Northumbrian's jealous
pride.

J. T.

REPLY TO A POEM OF LORD VAUX.

"I loath that I have lov'd," &c.
See Ellis's Collection.

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Though years come stealing on;
Or that the sweetest joys I prov'd,
Ere time of joy was gone.

I do not loath that I have lov'd,
Or that my love was fair;
For love's return to me hath prov'd
The balm of every care.

How

1825.]

How can I loath the love I bore
To innocence and truth?
Or my own envious age deplore
The blessings of my youth?

For let but virtue, hand in hand
With youthful passion go,
The love that's knit with reason's band
Repentance ne'er shall know.

Then, Stella! though the fires decay
That lit me to thy arms,
Nor distant far the envious day
Shall dim thy mellowing charms;

Tho' youthful days return no more,
Remembrance shall remain,
And past delights recounted o'er,
Shall give delight again.

Let memory, then, the record true
Of youthful passion bring,
And, o'er the wintry hearth, renew
The blooming joys of spring.

J. N. T. L.

Carlisle, Aug. 1804.

A REMEMBRANCE.

THERE is a feeling at my heart,
By feeling only scann'd;—
A bosom'd pang; a cherish'd smart;
A throb, from which I cannot part,
Though rankling like a venom'd dart
Shot by some treacherous hand!

There is a name I cannot bear
To name myself—but less to hear,
Which yet in joy, and yet in care,
The dotage of my thought will share,
Such deep affection graves it there
Even to resentment dear!

There is an image in mine eye
That darkness cannot hide:
It claims the tear, it swells the sigh,
Deepens my grief, and dims my joy;
From which I cannot wish to fly,
And could not if I tried.

O, Memory! where's the potent art,
And where's the magic wand,
Can conjure from the wounded heart
The fond affection, or the smart
The throbs of blighted hope impart,—
Blighted by filial hand?

SONG.

Yes—be thou pensive, be thou gay—
In joy, in grief, I'll love thee, love!
Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
My pulse shall still obey, my love!
I'll weep with thee, I'll laugh with thee;
With thee I'll live and die, my love!
My light, thine eye; my breath, thy sigh;
Life's mingled cup I'd quaff with thee,
My love! my only love!

For thou art like the day-star, love!
That glads the vernal hour, my love!
When stem and flower, in every bower,
Diffuse their fragrance far, my love!

And, like the dewy morning, love!
The tear-drops of thine eye, my love!
The balm supply of sympathy,
Whence life's best blossoms spring, my love!

Then be thou pensive, be thou gay,
My answering heart shall love thee, love!
Thy tear, thy smile, the star the while
My pulse shall still obey, my love!
I'll weep with thee, I'll laugh with thee;
With thee I'll live and die, my love!
Bask in thine eye, and breathe thy sigh,
Till life's last cup I quaff with thee,
My love! my only love!

J. T.

SONNET

TO MISS EMMA RICHARDS, A YOUNG LADY OF
FIFTEEN, ON HEARING HER SING.

THERE is an artless rapture in the tones
Of the sweet bird yet blest with liberty;
So singest thou, sweet maid, whose voice
atones

For many a heart-fix'd pang of misery.
The village brook that gurgling winds its
way,

The bee that hums his noontide symphony,
The Zephyr sporting with the rustling
spray,

Soothe not the breast like thy young min-
strelsy.

Then, O, sing on, fair, young and guileless
maid,

And joy and innocence keep time with
thee!

But should discordant woe thy bower invade,
O still exert thy soul's soft melody,

And peace shall come from Heav'n; thy
soft note winning

Her ear to Earth, as 'twere some sister Angel
singing. ENOBT.

SONNET

TO SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

GIVE me the man whose heart is in his hand,
Whose pulse beats warm with pure sincerity;
Who walks a public blessing through the
land,

Sustain'd by honour and integrity.

Give me the man who, scorning the vile
threat,

Or act of power, still argues fearlessly;
He is the healthful breeze, refreshing sweet

The vital current of Society.

Give me the man (the portrait to complete)
Whose life is with his theme in harmony

In his own private circle. Ah! Burdett!

Need I in this small tribute mention thee?

Thou who art England's proudest pillar!—

Yet,

Even in thy favourite chase thou picturest

Liberty. ENOBT.

* Alluding to the two imprisonments Sir F. B. has
undergone in asserting his brother subjects' rights.

† Sir F. Burdett is an enthusiast in hunting.
It may be doubted whether this allusion is hap-
pily chosen. But the poet is, of course, at liberty
to speak his own sentiment.—Ed.

SPIRIT

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

ACUPUNCTURATION.—This operation, which has long been practised in Hindostan, principally prevails among the Chinese, or more especially the Japanese. It has been introduced into this division of the globe, where the general practice has been to insert steel needles only:—Asiatic example would induce the introduction of needles of gold and silver. To this therapeutic operation the attention of the faculty, in France particularly, has been repeatedly called by experiments; and by the detailed cases of many individuals, who have been reported to have been cured of the most excruciating and intense rheumatic pains, in a few months, days, or even hours, by the application of this *barbarian* operation. It appears, though the subject is not yet, perhaps, understood in all its bearings, that the operation may be performed on any part of the body, avoiding the arteries and nerves; that, this care being taken, the more vital parts, as the heart, lungs, &c., may be pricked (M. M. p. 61, vol. 59) without apprehension of fatal results, or dangerous consequences; and that, in the majority of cases in which the experiment has been tried, a mitigation of sufferance, at least, has resulted.

Pakfong, or White Copper.—The following proportions form a grayish alloy, but little malleable when cold—when heated, not at all; viz. copper, 41.75; nickel, 32.25; zinc, 26.00;—but if copper, 50.00; zinc, 31.25; nickel, 18.75—be mixed, a white malleable metal, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and sonorous like silver, will result: again, if a third mixture be compounded—viz. 53.39 of copper; 29.13 of zinc, and 17.48 of nickel—it will approach, in colour and sound, still nearer to silver, but exceed that metal in ductility, tenacity, and also hardness: spec. grav. 8.556 at 15° 4' of Reaumur. It seems not impossible that these results have issued from experiments that have been made in consequence of the invention of Dr. Geitner (M. M. vol. 58, p. 439), of Schneeberg, Upper Saxony? or, perhaps, his own results have been similar to one, or, successively, to each of these?

Magnetic Experiments.—Professor Barlow, in addition to interesting and important conclusions on this topic, which we have, at divers times, detailed (see particularly p. 437 of our 58th, and p. 45 of our 59th vol.), has found that the magnetic power may be imparted merely by rotation. Having circular plates made of iron, copper, zinc and other metals, and being set in rapid revolution by means of a lathe, all metals possessed more or less influence in deflecting a needle from its true position; but the iron plate, as might be expected, in a much greater degree than the other metals.

In order to shew that there exists a slight magnetic influence, even in copper or brass, Mr. Barlow having, by means of his ingenious arrangements, very accurately neutralized a magnetic needle—he applied the end of a brass ruler to one end of the needle, when the attraction was sufficient to draw the needle several degrees from its position. On withdrawing the ruler, so as to allow the needle to oscillate, and again applying it at the instant of the returning vibration, it was drawn out several degrees further, and at length the needle was made to perform an entire revolution:—by alternately applying and withdrawing the brass bar, the needle performed very rapid revolutions. These interesting experiments prove that there is yet an ample field for investigation in this important branch of natural phenomena.

Pure Potass may be obtained by the following process, according to Mr. Donovan of Dublin:—Dissolve the carbonate of potass of the shops in water, at the temperature of 100°; filter the solution, and place it near a fire, in a flat dish—when crystals of the pure bi-carbonate will be obtained in a few hours.—These crystals are to be again dissolved in pure water, and boiled with their own weight of hydrate of lime, for a quarter of an hour. The solution being again filtered, we have a solution of pure potass.

Light occasioned by Crystallization.—A splendid light was given out, during the sublimation of benzoic acid in combination with pulverized carbon—the experiment being performed in a tall glass cylinder, placed on the head of a stone. During the whole period of the sublimation, an uninterrupted succession of sparks of vivid light ascended from the bottom of the cylinder. Professor Döbereiner is of opinion that this property of emitting light is peculiar to those salts which contain little or no water of crystallization.

Mr. Faraday, in noticing the well-known violet colour which is observable in many specimens of plate glass, observes that the oxide of manganese is added partly to neutralize the green tint which otherwise would be conferred from iron (from the ferruginous character of many kinds of sand); but, notwithstanding this, some glass, to which oxide of manganese has been added, still possesses a greenish tint. Many specimens of plate glass, though all contain manganese, are thus tinged with green. On exposing some samples of this glass to the action of the solar light for twelve months, it had lost great part of its green tint, and become altogether much ameliorated in colour; while some pieces, from the same specimen, which had been kept in the dark, had undergone no sensible difference

ference in their hue. This chemical agency of light, on substances containing any of the metallic oxides, appears to us worthy of more investigation than it has hitherto received; as it might ultimately lead to a discovery of the precise quantity and qualities of the metallic ingredients required in glass-making, so as to ensure the production of a pot of glass of a certain quality, in all cases, instead of the process being, as at present, at most a matter of chance and uncertainty.

A mode of preventing the *scarlet fever*, by means of inoculation, has been discovered in Germany: it is said to be as certain in its operation as vaccination in preventing the small-pox. As this disease can happen but once to the same person, the treatment may probably be efficacious. Ten or twelve grains of extract of Belladonna are to be mixed with a pint of water, and four spoonfuls of this mixture are to be administered for ten successive days; this produces red spots on the skin, like those of the scarlet fever; a contraction and burning in the throat, and a slight fever, in which are also symptoms of that disorder. Children who have contracted this factitious disorder are, it is said, protected from the real one, and may, with impunity, sleep in the same bed with persons ill of the malady. Drs. Saemmering, Hufeland, Meglin, &c. are partizans of the new system; and Dr. Lemerier of Paris has also adopted it.

Method of making Transparent Soap.—Tallow is the basis of all soaps for the toilette known under the name of Windsor soap; and tallow soap, dissolved by heated alcohol, becomes transparent, and returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact which has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of white sugar-candy. It may also be coloured, and vegetable colours are preferable to mineral for this purpose. It may be made by putting a cake of Windsor soap, cut small, into a thin glass phial, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap be dissolved. The mixture, put to cool in a mould, gives the transparent soap.

Moon's Eclipse.—Why is this body, when wholly eclipsed, sometimes entirely invisible, and at others considerably illumined with a sort of ruddy light? The cause usually assigned is, the varying distance of the moon from the earth: but this solution is unsatisfactory: for the eclipsed portion of the moon has been seen very distinctly, both when she was near her apogee and her perigee. Perhaps it will be found, that this variation depends on the moon's declination, and that she will always be visible when near the equator, and invisible when near the tropics.

Extraordinary effects have been attributed to the influence of the moon's heat and light; but these are refuted—her heat

not having been felt by the most sensible thermometer, and her light (which has long been regarded, when at full, in proportion to the sun's, as 1:90,000) has, by a variety of observations, been determined to be equally a forty-five thousandth part of the sun's light.

Natural History consists of an aggregate of information, derived, by observation and experiment, from several of the natural bodies which surround us; although, at first, it was not and could not have been the intention to unite the various results into a science. The observations made at first, chiefly regarded the mode of living, the age, the station, or place of abode of animals and plants, but especially their usefulness, or obnoxiousness to man: even minerals, which, at that early stage of information, could scarcely possess any further interest, were taken into consideration, with respect to this latter circumstance. The mode by which the information, thus collected, could be communicated to others, was that of *narration*; and as *history* is the word commonly used for designating whatever is comprized in a narration, this aggregate of information received the name of *Natural History*, or the History of Natural Productions; a name which was afterwards transferred to a science, altogether different from any thing that could properly be called history.

Natural history contains the whole compass of that information, which renders it possible to apply to natural bodies what is taught in other sciences.

Oil and Water.—Oils only enter into and fill up the interstices between the particles or fibres of hydropic substances (i. e. such substances as have the faculty of absorbing water, whether fluid or in the state of vapour), without entering into the substance of the particles themselves; and water, according to circumstances, not only enters these interstices, but penetrates, or combines with, the substance of these particles or fibres, and even at the time the interstitial spaces are occupied by an oily fluid; the presence of the oil not materially-influencing the absorption of aqueous fluid, provided the surface of the solid body be not so coated with oil as to act the part of a varnish. Thus, we can explain how it is that human hair becomes so quickly affected by exposure on a damp evening, though oil may previously have been freely applied to it; while leather, which has been soaked in oil, quickly and easily absorbs and transmits moisture, when exposed to its influence,—for example, in walking over moist grass.—*Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Steam.—It appears from Mr. Tredgold's excellent and valuable remarks "On Steam-Boats," that to increase the velocity of the same boat from seven to ten miles an hour, requires very nearly three times the power, and consequently, three times

the quantity of fuel, and three times the space for stowing it—besides the additional space occupied by a larger engine :—this is rather an unexpected result, and well may he say, that it exhibits the subject in a striking point of view. This gentleman proposes to remedy the imperfect draught of the chimney, by the introduction of an artificial blast, so directed as to force the flame to expend its heat on the boiler. Mr. T. urges it on the attention of those who wish to extend or improve this kind of navigation, to adopt more effectual methods to confine the heat more exclusively to the region of the boiler, and particularly, with regard to the engineer and firemen.—*Ibid.*

Aerolites.—Mr. Rose, of Berlin, has separated well-marked crystals of *angite*, of fig. 109 of Haiiy's Mineralogy, from a large specimen of the Javenas aerolite, appearing to contain crystals of felspar with soda, *i. e.* of *albite*. He also finds the olivine of the Pallas meteoric iron perfectly crystallized; and the trachytes of the Andes mixed with *angite* and *albite*.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Hydrometrograph, for measuring and recording the quantity of water, or other fluid, discharged within a given time. A machine of this kind has been invented by Chev. J. de Baadar, of Munich; under whose management are placed the Royal Bavarian salt-works at Reichenhall and Traunstein. The idea arose from the acknowledged want of an exact measure for great quantities of brine, which could only be imperfectly computed by the ordinary method. It was, therefore, very desirable to invent a perfectly correct and infallible measurer of the quantity of fluid delivered in any given time; which, it seems, the experience of many years proves to have been done, in this instance, in a most successful manner. The use of the instrument (which can be constructed on any scale) is recommended in this country, either for measuring the largest or the smallest quantities of water and other fluids,—for registering the supplies of water-works, or stream of water, actuating a water-wheel, or in the irrigation of land,—for measuring and recording the quantities of wort or beer in breweries, or of brandy, &c. in distilleries, even down to pints and cubic inches: and also in meteorology, as a convenient and elegant measure of rain.—*Ibid.*

Steam Coach.—Messrs. Burstall and Hill have invented and completed a *Locomotive Carriage*, though so recently that it has not been sufficiently experimented, but the leading principles of which may be comprehended under the following heads:—1st, the arrangement of machinery, and certain pieces of mechanism, adapted to effect the necessary evolutions of a locomotive carriage; 2dly, the novel construction of a boiler, or generator, for the production of steam, and the peculiar kind of pipe, or curved passages for conducting the steam to

the engine; and, 3dly, the mode of supplying the boiler with water, by means of pneumatic pressure. It is proposed, in the peculiar construction of the boiler, to make it a store of caloric, heated from 250 to 600 or 800 degrees, Fahr.: keeping the water in a separate vessel, and only applying it to the boiler when steam is wanted, the great object is attained, of generating just so much steam as may be required; so that when going down hill, where the gravitating force alone is sufficient to produce the requisite quantum of motion, all the steam and heat may be saved, and accumulated to be given out at the first hill, or bad piece of road. These engines are called high-pressure, capable of working to ten-horse power (it is usually calculated that the action of one horse is equivalent to raising 32,000 lbs. of water a foot a minute), and the steam is to be let off into an intermediate reservoir, regulated by one or more cocks.

Effects of Mildew on Canvas.—It is well known, by those concerned in the manufacture and use of canvas, how deleterious is the effect of mildew upon it. Exposure to the influence of damp, in a store-house, cellar, or the hold of a vessel, and more especially to continued moisture, as in that part of a tent which is in immediate contact with the ground, or when sails have been rolled up or stowed away wet, in the hurry of a storm, &c., produces mouldiness, dark-coloured spots and rottenness: this Dr. Greville has considered to be caused (in part, at least) by a minute cryptogamic plant: of which he traced the subglobose and transparent sporules, though the filaments were indistinct, adding, "from the nature of the whole tribe of these plants, I do not think the present one would have been produced, except the canvas had been previously in a damp state." The prevention of mildew and rot in canvas has for more than half a century occupied a considerable portion of attention: but considerable disadvantages have attended the processes hitherto devised. Mr. Sanderson, of Leith, professes to be in possession of a method (*antiseptic*), of which decisive and highly satisfactory trials have been made; and which is recommended "as completely efficient under all ordinary circumstances."

Preserving Anatomical Preparations.—Dr. Macartney of Dublin substitutes a thin plate of Indian rubber, as a covering for the jars, in place of the former troublesome and offensive use of putrid bladder, sheet-lead, &c. It is essential that the Indian rubber should be painted or varnished; after which not the slightest evaporation takes place. Perhaps leather, coated with Indian rubber, and painted, would answer?

Glass Chimneys are now in such common use, not only for oil-lamps, but for oil and coal-gas burners, that (independent of the danger to those near them, when they burst) the destruction of them becomes a matter

matter of much importance, especially to country residents. These accidents frequently arise from *knots*, where the glass is less perfectly annealed, and from inequality of thickness at the lower end, preventing uniform expansion by the heat. The best method of detecting the knots is to examine the glasses by depolarized light, rejecting those that exhibit depolarized tints. M. Cadet de Vaux (*Bull. des Sc. Teq.*) proposes to remedy the evils resulting from unequal thickness, by cutting round the lower part of the tube with a diamond; which precaution being taken, he adds, in an establishment where six lamps are in constant use, nine years have passed without a single glass being broken.

Potato Paint.—Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked; bruise them in three or four times that weight of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair-sieve. Add two pounds of fine chalk in powder, previously mixed with double the weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a *glue*, to which any colouring powder may be added, even charcoal, brick, or soot, for painting gate-posts, &c. exposed to the action of the air.—*Brewster's Jour.*

Professor Leslie.—This able practical philosopher is, at present, as we are given to understand by a brief notice in Jameson's *Ed. Ph. Jour.*, engaged in an important series of experiments "on the deposition of humidity from damp air.

Formation of Ores by the Action of the Atmosphere and Volcanic Heat.—The formation of *Brown Hematite*, by the action of water on cast-iron pipes, having been noticed, Nöggerath, in the third volume of his work, "*Des Gebirge in Rheinland, Westphalen*," mentions the fragment of a Roman copper vessel, dug up at Bonn, in the territory of Cologne, Germany, and covered, inside and out, with a delicate layer of small but beautiful dodecahedral, and cubo-octahedral *red copper crystals*, immediately over which was a thin *film* of a green colour, which might be called *malachite*. Wrought pieces of copper, apparently architectural ornaments, have also been observed at Treves, in the circle of Lower Rhine, so corroded on the surface as, almost, to have lost their original form. Some traces of gilding were, however, visible; and, under the *green crust*, or *ærugeo*, was a layer of well marked red copper crystals. The Bonn vessel appears to have been exposed to the action of considerable heat; but at Treves, and in the specimens enumerated below, no vestige of fire was discernible. Sage observed *red copper crystals* on an old copper statue, found in the Soane, in Tuscany, in the year 1766. Demeste mentions *red copper crystals*, seen in the hollow fragments of the leg of a *bronze-horse*, which had been buried for some hundred years. Morveau describes

these crystals as of two kinds—one, ruby-red,—the other, emerald-green; and Demeste also states that there were crystals of blue malachite or copper in some of the hollows. Vauquelin informs us that, on examining the fragment of a long-buried statue, the exterior was found to be *red-copper*, the interior in a metallic state: these changes must have been produced by the action of the atmosphere and percolating water, or by fusion. Similar examples were found in masses of copper, inclosed in the lava which, in 1794, flowed over great part of the country round Torre del Greco. The surface of copper coins, converted into red-copper, was crystallized, while the interior was radiated. In some specimens of brass candlesticks, from Torre del Greco, preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, the zinc has separated from the copper; on some are *small brownish crystals* of translucent blende, numerous octahedrons of red-copper, and very beautiful copper-red cubes of pure metal. In other specimens, from Vesuvius, the zinc and copper have separated, and each appears, conformably, crystallized. Masses of iron, partly crystallized in octahedrons, and partly in the state of iron glance and sparry iron, have been found in the lava of Vesuvius. Silver, in beautiful octahedrons; lead, in the state of *åtharge*; and galena, or lead-glance, in the cubo-octahedral form, have been, also, collected from the lava of Torre del Greco.—*Schweigger's Journal.*

Sitometer.—Mr. Steffen has invented, and describes in the last Number of Jameson's *Edin. Phil. Journal* (p. 269, &c.), an instrument, with a warning-bell attached, which seems admirably adapted to supersede the *Nick-Stick* and *Tally*, among farmers and corn-merchants. It is spoken of as being particularly useful and desirable: but probably the prejudices that so generally prevail against *innovation*, as it is called, will induce an adherence to ancient and clumsy contrivances, and retard, if not prevent, the extensive use of "the Sitometer."

Cooling of Glass.—Bellani finds that glass, having been exposed to great heat, never regains its original volume.

Evaporation.—M. Pouillet, from experiments he has made, infers,—1. That, during the evaporation of perfectly pure water, no electricity is evolved. 2. That, when water contains certain alkalies in solution, electricity is evolved, which is vitreous for the apparatus when the alkali is fixed, and resinous when the alkali is volatile, as ammonia.—*Jam. Ed. Ph. Jour.*

Artificial Cold.—Æther, spirit of wine, &c. mixed in certain proportions, with snow, afford temperatures as low as those produced by sea-salt.

Indian Yellow.—The *Jaune Indien*, brought from Manilla, is a chromate of lead.

PUBLIC *Sittings of the French Academy.*—The annual sitting was held on St. Louis's day, the 25th August, under the presidency of Count Daru, director of the academy. It is customary to pronounce an eulogium on St. Louis on this occasion. The Abbé Roy contented himself with a sermon, in which he wished to inculcate as an axiom, that it is religion which makes great kings and true heroes.—The academy retired from church to the hall of the institute. The Baron de Montyon (the Howard of France) bequeathed to the French academy several legacies, to be distributed as prizes for merit and virtue. The grand prize of virtue, of ten thousand francs, was awarded to Pierre Antoine-Roch Martin, a poor day labourer, of the department of the Moselle. He was born in 1781, enlisted as a soldier, and obtained his discharge in 1815; he possessed a fortune of 6,000 francs (£250), which had been paid him as a substitute. He married a poor girl, who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father. Martin supported them by his labour, and, in the dearth of 1816-17, would suffer none of them to ask alms, though he had then three children of his own to support; he worked night and day, depriving himself of sustenance, that they should not want, till he frequently fell down from weakness, over exertion, and want of food. A respectable physician made known this case of heroic virtue in humble life, and solicited for him the Montyon prize, which was unanimously accorded. The second prize, of 3,000 francs (£120) was given to a poor girl named *Hermitte*, of the department of the Basses Alpes, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching her little protégé to read and write. The Count paid a just and well-merited compliment to the ingenious humanity of this poor girl, which might be classed with the sublime conceptions of the Abbés de l'Épée and Sicard.—The brave and faithful Mery, servant of the Duke de Bourbon, obtained the third prize, of 1,200 francs, as a recompence for his courageous defence of his master against the assassin Lefort. Five medals, of 500 francs each, were awarded:—1st, to Française and Catherine Douillot; one a workwoman, and the other a woolspinner:—2d, to Etienne Laget, shoemaker:—3d, Etienne Lasne, day-labourer, and to Jeanne Phillippine Dantine, his wife:—4th, to the wife of a workman named Dubois:—5th, to the wife of Cleach—all poor, and all benefactors of infirm old age. Dubois served an ill-natured old woman, paralytic and afflicted with disgusting disorders, bestowing on her all the attentions of an affectionate daughter, and treated by the old woman as a servant. The two sisters Douillot, almost in want of bread themselves, gave asylum to an old female beggar who had stopped at their door, and had

become quite childish, carrying her home on their backs when she had strayed too far from the house.—The prizes, for the works most conducive to morals and virtue, were awarded as follows: The first, of 4,000 francs, to the Baron de Gérando, for the work entitled, "On Moral Improvement, or Self-Education,"—the other prize, of 4,000 francs, was granted to the work of the late Madame Campan, entitled, "On Education;" to which is added, "Advice to Young Girls."—A gold medal was granted at the same time to the memory of the Countess de Remusat, author of an Essay on Female Education.—Similar prizes are offered for next year; one, not granted this year, for an Essay on the Foundation and Legacies of the late Baron de Montyon, in favour of the hospitals and the academies.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of this society was held on the 9th of March, J. H. Harington, Esq., president, in the chair; when several gentlemen were elected members. Various articles from Nipal, announced at a former meeting as being on their way from Mr. Hodgson, were laid on the table. The Secretary then read an interesting paper, by Mr. Hodgson, on the literature of Thibet. Some progress, as appears by the articles sent by Mr. Hodgson, has been made in the collection of Bhoteea works; and as Mr. Carey is about to give to the world a grammar of that language, there will be little difficulty, it is presumed, in ascertaining their contents. Five of the works, procured by Hodgson, are from the archives of Swogoombhoc Nath, among which, he was informed, their excellence had obtained them a station. The remainder were all procured from the poor traffickers and monks, who annually visit Nipal on account of religion and trade. It is, no doubt, matter of surprise that literature of any kind should be common in such a region as Bhote, and that it should be so widely diffused as to reach persons covered with filth, and destitute of any of those advantages which usually precede the luxury of books. Printing is evidently a main cause of this great diffusion of literature; yet the very circumstance of printing being in such general use among the Bhoteas is astonishing. They make use of wooden blocks for types, which are, however, often beautifully engraved; and the art has, no doubt, been brought from China. The writing of the Bhoteas is said frequently to exhibit fine specimens of ready and graceful penmanship. Though the vernacular tongue of Bhote may be considered radically distinct from the Sanscrit, its learned language and letters are said to bear a close affinity to those of India; for when Mr. Hodgson placed the Sanscrit alphabet before a Lama, he at once recognized in it the parent of his own language, and upon comparing the two alphabets, the difference seemed to be but trifling.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To LOUIS LAMBERT—*Rue de la Goût, and Cannon-street, London—for his Invention of certain Improvements in the Material and Manufacture of Paper.*—23d Nov. 1824.

THE principle of the improvement here proposed consists in reducing straw into pulp suitable for making paper, and in extracting the colouring or other matter therefrom. To do this, all the knots must be cut out of the straw, which must then be boiled with quick-lime and water, which will extract the colouring and separate the fibres. Caustic, potash, soda, or ammonia may be employed for this purpose instead of lime: it must afterwards be washed in clear water. The fibrous substance is then submitted to the action of hydro-sulphuret, in order to get rid of the mucilaginous and silicious matters. After this, the fibrous material must be washed in successive water, until all the alkaline matters are removed, and there is no smell of the sulphur left. It is then pressed—to extract the waters from the fibres, and bleached in the ordinary way. The bleaching process being completed, the material is again washed until all chemical matters are entirely removed; when it is fit to be introduced into the ordinary rag-engine employed for making paper.

To CHARLES RANDOM BARON DE BERENGER, of *Target Cottage, Kentish Town, for his Discovery of certain Improvements, as to a New Method of applying Percussion to the Purpose of igniting Charges in Fire-arms generally, and in a peculiar Manner, whereby a Reduction of the Priming is also effectually protected against the Influence of Rain or other Moisture.*

The object of the patentee is to dispense with the greater part of the mechanism of an ordinary gun-lock, and to employ a main-spring only; which, with the assistance of a lever, will be as completely efficacious in the discharge of percussion guns, as the more complicated locks at present in use, and by no means so expensive. The principle of the invention consists in making the main-spring give the blow, which produces the percussion without the employment of minor parts, as in the locks of ordinary construction.

To EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, *Brewer-street, Golden-square, for his Invention of, Improvements on, or Additions to Roller Printing Presses.*—27th July 1824.

These improvements apply to those kind of roller presses employed for copper-plate printing.

The first object of the patentee being, to obtain a reciprocating action of the pressing rollers, from a rotatory motion, communicated by the power of steam, water, or any other first mover; the second is a combination of several presses, with conical rollers, having an annular table travelling round, and passing between the several pairs of rollers: there are several variations of this invention. The last proposition is the combination of several printing presses, set round in a circle, to be actuated by one large rotatory wheel in their centre, and having an annular or ring-formed table travelling round, between the several pairs of rollers, upon which the copper-plates and papers are to be laid, passing through the press as the table proceeds. The rollers of these presses must necessarily be frustums of cones, the apexes of which would meet in the centre of the annular table; the rollers are, therefore, so mounted in frames, upon their axles, that each pair respectively shall meet in a horizontal line; and the upper rollers, having toothed wheels upon their axles, taking into the large central wheel, which is actuated by steam, or some other power, the whole of the printing presses are put in motion, and continue driving the annular table round, upon which the workmen place the plates and the paper.

To JAMES VINEY, of *Shanklin, Isle of Wight, for his Invention of certain Improvements and Additions to Water-Closets.*—6th May 1824.

The object of these improvements is to discharge the soil, &c. from the basin of a water-closet, more effectually than has yet been effected. For this purpose, the patentee proposes a new mode of placing the basin and its pipes. The improvement is effected by the discharge-pipe having a glass opening outwards into a pipe, placed perpendicularly on the outside of the house: this pipe is open to the air above, but leads down to the sewer below. Another pipe, leading from a reservoir of water, placed above the water-closet, is, at its lower end, divided into two branches. A valve is placed in the pipe, to regulate the discharge of water; and when the valve is opened, the water flows through the branch-pipes into a tube, which extends round the upper edge of the basin. This tube has either a long slit, or a number of perforations on its under side, through which the water flows and cleanses the side of the basin: when the closet is not in use, there is a shutter which is to be lowered so as to close the mouth of the discharge-pipe, and then the water is allowed to stand in the

the bottom of the pan up to a certain height, which will prevent the possibility of any effluvia rising up the pipe, and the waste water is carried off by another pipe. After using the closet, a cord is to be drawn, which allows the contents of the basin to run off; a flap at the end of the pipe opening, and closing immediately as it passes, so as to prevent any vapour from returning to the pipe.

To JONATHAN SCHOFIELD, of Rostriek, York, for his *Invention of certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Cloth, which he denominates British Cashmere.*—7th April 1824.

The new fabric proposed under this patent is to be made in the following manner. The woollen yarn, which is to be employed as warp in the loom, is to be spun particularly fine, and its threads are to be doubled and twisted together; but the twist is to be taken out before weaving to make the yarn smooth. The fabric is then to be produced, by weaving in the ordinary way: the cloth must afterwards be cleared, and then the pile raised by cards; it is then to be shorn, as woollen cloths usually are; it is afterwards to be sorted and submitted to the operation of fulling,—to be rolled tight upon a wooden roller, and boiled for several hours: it is then to be dyed, and afterwards dried and finished upon a machine, not stretched out by means of tenter-hooks. The machine is to consist of three large cylinders of copper or tin, heated by steam; the cloth is to be drawn off the wooden roller over these heated cylinders, and taken up by another, and so on until dry.

To JOHN CROSLY, of Cotton Lane, City Road, Middlesex, for his *Invention of an Improvement in the Constructions of Lamps or Lanterns, for the better Protection of the Light, against the Effects of the Wind or Motion.*—5th May 1824.

This invention applies to street, binnacle, and other lamps placed in exposed situations. It consists in a mode of constructing the air passages of a lantern, in such a manner, as to prevent a sudden gust of wind from extinguishing the light: it is, therefore, so contrived, that the ingress of the air to furnish the burner, and the egress of the smoke shall be through zig-zag passages, by which means tempestuous winds will not be able to pass freely; while a perfect draft will be preserved.

It is stated, that these contrivances may be varied in several ways, without departing from the principle. For instance, the passages may be made curved instead of zig-zag; the object being to prevent any sudden gust of wind from entering the lantern.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS which, having been granted in November 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month of November, viz.

Oct. 2.—To W. CLOSE, of Dalton, Lancashire: for improvements in trumpets, French-horns, and bugles.

2.—To C. BRODERIP, of Great Portland-street, Middlesex: for improvements in constructing steam-engines.

21.—To C. R. DE BERENGER, of Pall Mall, Middlesex: for improved inventions of new oil, soap, barilla, and a black pigment.—See our 35th vol., p. 59.

23.—To J. BAKER, of Butler's-green, Sussex: for improved machinery to knead dough.—See our 33d vol., p. 258.

26.—To J. ADAM, of Perkillony, in Perthshire: for a new method of drying malt, grain, or seeds.—See our 34th vol., p. 48.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in August and September 1825.

Aug. 23.—To G. H. LAINE, of John-street, Blackfriars-road, and T. STAINFORD, of the Grove, Great Guildford-street, Southwark: for improvements in machinery for making bricks.—Six months.

27.—To W. PARR, of Union-place, City-road, Middlesex: for improvements in the mode of propelling vessels.—Six months.

27.—To J. BOWLER, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars'-road, and T. GALON, of the Strand: for improvements in the manufacture of hats.—Six months.

Sept. 8.—To C. MERCY, of Edward-buildings, Stoke Newington: for improvements in propelling vessels.—Two months.

15.—To W. JEFFERIES, of London-street, Radcliffe-cross: for a machine for impelling power without the aid of fire, water, or air.—Six months.

15.—To J. A. TEISSIER, of Tottenham-court-road: for improvements in steam-engines.—Six months.

15.—To C. DEMPSTER, of Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street: for his invention of patent cordage.—Six months.

15.—To G. H. PALMER, of the Royal Mint: for new machinery for propelling vessels through the water, to be effected by steam or any other power.—Six months.

15.—To A. EVE, of South, in the county of Lincoln: for improvements in manufacturing carpets.—Six months.

15.—To I. LUKENS, of Adam-street, Adelphi: for his new-invented surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting; which he denominates lithonriptor.—Six months.

15. To SIR T. COCHRANE, Knight (commonly called Lord Cochrane), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent: for a new method of propelling ships, vessels, and boats at sea.—Six months.

15.—To C. JACOMBE, of Basinghall-street: for improvements in the construction of furnace-stoves, grates, or fire-places.—Six months.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies, if possible, before the 16th of the Month.

MEMOIRS of the Life of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. By THOMAS MOORE, 4to.—We have perused this volume with considerable interest; and it is no small degree of mortification, not to find ourselves at liberty to give such an account of it as might be interesting to our readers also. But to do any thing like justice to it—to point out wherein the biographer has accomplished well his task, and wherein he has been deficient—where he has with propriety amplified, and where he has partially veiled, would demand something like the whole of the space our limits permit us to assign to the literature of the month. We have but a column, or so, to spare for it: it demands a sheet. We ought to have had some pleasure, therefore, in the perusal: for he who reads 720 full quarto pages, that he may write so small a commentary, should have some other than a mercenary motive, or he is a thriftless prodigal of his time. Such pleasure we have had; though not unmixed with *pain*—for there are passages, especially at the close, which he who has a heart can scarcely peruse without indignant anguish. That Mr. Moore has not written without such mingled feeling, is sufficiently obvious; and it is equally obvious, also, *how high*, in particular, his indignation aims. The last days of Sheridan (whatever were his faults—and they were great and manifold) are an indelible disgrace, not to ONE only, but to many of the high and mighty of the land; and his pompous funeral, instead of being an atonement, did but fix the names of those who indulged their ostentation around his pall, on the record, not of gratitude, attachment and sympathy, but on that of conspicuous disgrace. To suffer the man who had been the companion, the delight, the glory of their public and their private hours, to languish out the last days, weeks, months, of his existence, in abject want and wretchedness; to suffer him, almost in his dying hour, to be dragged by bailiffs from his bed, in a wretched blanket, for a debt of £50 or £100,—after his house had been stripped of every article of furniture, and the very bed-chamber of his wife had been rifled by the rude myrmidons of the law; and then to parade his body to Westminster Abbey, in all the pomp of woe and affected veneration!—what was it but to deck out their own infamy in the eyes of the world—to make hypocrisy and ingratitude apparent, and to proclaim the inconsistency and unworthiness of their own conduct? Well may his biographer exclaim—

“Where were they all, these royal and noble persons, who now crowded to “partake the gale” of Sheridan’s glory—where were they all, while any life remained in him? Where were they all, but a few weeks before, when their interposition might have saved his heart from breaking,—or when the zeal, now wasted on the grave, might have soothed and comforted the death-bed? This is a subject on which it is difficult to speak with patience. If the man was unworthy of the commonest offices of humanity, while he lived, why all this parade of regret and homage over his tomb?”

We are not ashamed to declare, that we have not been able to peruse these pages without tears; nor, in the midst of the anguish they have given us, can we restrain those recollections which a crowd of instances press upon us, of the miserable lot of those, not only, who seek their sunshine in the smiles of princes, but who, from the pride of talent, or whatever motive, seek for the patronage, or link themselves in the associations of the high and mighty; and enliven with their wit, or irradiate with their genius, the selfish, sordid circles of the great!—recollections that compel us to exclaim, that, amidst all the trappings with which they are adorned, and all the adulation with which they are incensed, there are points of view in which there is nothing in human nature so mean, so selfish, and so vile, as gorgeous wealth and proud nobility! Their friendships, to those whom, insolently, they regard as their inferiors, because they came into the world beneath less stately canopies than their own, and their patronage, as it is called, are but too frequently a species of ostentatious swindling, by which, under the false pretences of countenancing and encouraging those whom they are defrauding of their time, they *filch* the highest pleasures of their lives, that they may have the more to waste upon pompous follies, and mere animal gratifications.*

Poor Sheridan! he had indeed his faults and his prodigalities (never excused or forgotten in a man of genius)!—nay, we may say his vices, to which the distresses and sufferings of his closing life may be, in part, attributed. But let it be remembered, he had his misfortunes also: it was not any of his irregularities that kindled the conflagration at Drury-lane Theatre; nor the spirit from his intoxicating cup that was poured upon the flame;

* If we were disposed to deal in personalities, we could write, ourselves, “a History of Patronage,” which would place some of these noble *patrons* almost on a common level with pickpockets and swindlers.

flame; neither was it, we presume, from a sentiment of austere or sanctified morality, that the highest of his patrons left him to languish, unpitied and unprovided, on the bed of sickness, to pay (*for the example's sake*) the last bitter penalty of his failings. No: it was not the prodigal, but the man of genius, that was deserted:—of genius, the envying hate of those who, born to much, grasp so imperiously at more, and loathe all distinctions but those the monopoly of which they themselves inherit.

The memoirs are written, as might be expected from Mr. Moore, with considerable attention to elegance of style, though sometimes with rather more of poetical display and ornament than seems to be perfectly consistent with the due character of biographical composition; and some instances might be pointed out in which he has evidently been more ambitious of the splendour, than attentive to the congruity of his metaphors. With respect to the circumstances in the life of Sheridan that are open to public scrutiny, we have met with nothing that seems liable to objection in point of fidelity; though there are many (especially of those that have reference to the moralities of life) over which the friendly hand of the biographer has evidently drawn a veil. The additional facts and traits of character, extracted from the mass of posthumous MSS., are interesting and curious; and we learn, with no little surprise, that the apparent readiness of wit, and splendour of fancy, which hitherto has been attributed to the affluent spontaneity of Mr. S.'s mind, was, on the contrary, the result of reiterated meditation and extreme labour:—of the only species of labour of which he appears ever to have been capable. In all other respects indolent in the extreme,—in the revision of his thoughts, and in polishing his points and periods, he was industrious beyond example. Not only the plots and dialogues of his dramas, and the splendid passages of his orations, but even the sallies of wit that were to be let off in his convivial moments, were revised and transcribed, again and again, and turned and shifted into all possible shapes, till they could be put into what he regarded as the most brilliant and effective light. In short, the character of Mr. S. seems to have been, in every point of view, theatrical; and in every incident of his life he seems always to have been studying stage effect. Even in his courtship of his first wife, Miss Linley, strong and sincere as his devotion to her seems to have been, he was still dramatic. Their elopement, the duels, and their *double* marriage, present the outlines of a romantic play; his love songs furnished materials for his operas, and his adventures for his comedy of the Rivals. Mr. Matthews's second is not forgotten in Sir Lucius O'Trigger; and the outré jealous sentimentality of Faulkland is said to have been a remembrance of himself. That he acted the Charles of his School

for Scandal as completely on the great stage of life, as he caused it to be exhibited on the boards of Drury-lane, there seems to be no shadow of a doubt. But there is another trait of his *authorship*, (resulting from the unconquerable indolence of his school days, and his apparent incapability through life of any *study* but that of his own thoughts,) that will be regarded perhaps as still more extraordinary. See chap. iii. which treats of the "Fragments of Essays found among his Papers," apparently composed during his seclusion in the interval between his first and second marriage with Miss Linley.

"It is amusing to observe, that, while he thus criticizes the style and language of his correspondent, his own spelling, in every second line, convicts him of deficiency in at least one common branch of literary acquirement:—we find *thing* always spelt *think*;—*whether*, *where*, and *which*, turned into *wether*, *were*, and *wich*;—and double *m's* and *s's* almost invariably reduced to "single blessedness." This sign of neglected education remained with him to a very late period, and, in his hasty writing, or scribbling, would occasionally recur, to the last."

How extraordinary, that two such distinguished names as those of R. B. Sheridan and Dr. Darwin should be found in the list of those who could never learn to spell!

We have marked, as we went along, a variety of passages much more worthy of quotation. But our excuse is already made; and we must recommend our readers to consult the work itself, with the assurance that they will not repent the time devoted to the perusal.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches: illustrated by Views of the principal Seats, &c.; and interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts. Vol. 3, large 8vo.—The tact and industry of Mr. BRITTON are so well known in the range of topographical antiquities, and his reputation among the lovers of compilations and illustrations of this kind is deservedly so high, that little more might seem requisite on our part, on this occasion, than to announce the publication before us and the author's name, and to say, that in point of execution it is at least equal, both in matter and embellishment, to the best of his preceding labours, on the same scale—that the printer has also done justice to the author; and that this large and handsome volume, besides the requisite accompaniment of a neat and distinct map of the county, is embellished with fifteen beautiful plates (including the frontispiece and vignette title-page), engraved by eminent artists—several of them from Mr. Britton's own designs and drawings. In so limited a space as we can afford to the critical department, and compelled as we are to read, that we may judge, though precluded from the means of shewing the grounds of our judgment—this might, perhaps, have satisfied our readers and must have satisfied us. But the lapse

of twenty-four years, between the publication of the preceding volumes of this work and that of its present conclusion, has induced Mr. B. to conceive that some apology was requisite for the delay, and that the best apology would be—a prefatory sketch of his life. In this respect, therefore, our author appears in a new character: and though we do not exactly see the necessary connexion between the birth, parentage, and education of Mr. Britton, and the long delay of the volume before us; yet, deeming this auto-biographic sketch, in itself, both interesting and instructive, we shall not be very critical on the logic to which we are indebted for the memoir, but give it the notice to which it seems entitled.

The father of Mr. Britton, it seems, was a baker and malster, and kept a country shop in the village of Kingston, St. Michael, in Wiltshire; and our incipient topographer and F.R.S. received, “at four different rustic schools,” no other than the common village education of those times,

“which consisted of a mechanical dull routine of spelling, reading, writing, and *summing*, or arithmetic. ‘I do not remember,’ continues he, ‘ever to have seen a book, in either of the schools, of any other description than Flemming’s, Dyche’s, and Dilworth’s Spelling-Books and Grammars, Æsop’s Fables, the Bible, and two or three Dictionaries.’—‘I cannot charge my memory with one valuable or beneficial maxim, or piece of sound information, derived from that mechanical process of tuition, or any thing that could arouse the mental energies.’”

He had never beheld a newspaper, it seems, before he was fifteen, or heard of such a thing even as a magazine, or a review, &c.; and, when he was an apprentice in London, at the age of seventeen, having been told to fetch *Guthrie’s Grammar* out of the dining-room into the drawing-room, he did not understand what was meant, “though his master (a wine-merchant) was bookish or learned enough to have a *dozen or twenty volumes* in his library!” The only anecdote of his boyhood connected with literature, was his purchasing a lot of *nine books*, at the sale of the effects of the village Squire, for *one shilling*—among which were *Robinson Crusoe*, the *Pilgrim’s Progress*, and the *Life of Peter the Great*; all which he devoured with equal avidity and equal credulity; it never entering his mind, that the second was an allegory, or the first a fiction.

The servile condition of his apprenticeship and confinement for fourteen or fifteen hours a day, in the “cavern,” or bottling cellar of the London merchant, was not much more favourable to intellectual improvement, than his school-day state, in the regions of *rural innocence* and *pastoral simplicity*: terms of which Mr. B. seems to have formed a tolerably accurate estimate: yet, even here, he found, or rather created to himself, some means of enlarging his little stock of acquaintance with books.

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The steps, at first slow and difficult, by which he rose from this obscurity to his present celebrity, are interesting; and the little incidental sketches that occur in the brief narrative remind us of the rapid changes that have taken place in the state of society during the last thirty or forty years.

The first literary adventure, in which the author of so many splendid works (the purchase of a single set of which would amount to more than 200 guineas) was the partnership publication of a single ballad or song, (written by his after-coadjutor in “the Beauties of England,” &c., Mr. Brayley,) intitled *The Guinea Pig*, on the subject of the Hair-Powder Tax; and of which, printed on “fine wire-wove paper, price *one penny*,” upwards of 70,000 copies were sold. Some of the single volumes of this joint adventurer in a penny song have since been published at twenty guineas each; and it is cheering to find that the whole of the advantages from these splendid labours have not been confined to booksellers and publishers.

“I consider myself,” says Mr. B. (now in his fifty-fourth year), “both rich and happy. My riches consist in paying my way, exemption from debt, in having many comforts around me; particularly a large library, well stored with the highest treasures of intellect, in literary composition and graphic execution; and in a conviction, that the remainder of my life will enable me to increase these comforts, and even obtain a few luxuries.”—“An amiable wife, the esteem of many good and estimable men—an intimacy, I hope friendship, with several eminent and distinguished personages, are, with me, additional grounds of happiness.”

What is there beyond this that the autumn of our life could wish for? If there be any thing, it is that this waning sunshine should be enjoyed *unenvying* and *unenvied*. And this, also, it seems that Mr. B., in some degree, can boast.

“It is commonly said,” continues he, “that envy and jealousy belong to, and tend to degrade, the literary character. From my own feelings and experience, I can safely say, that authorship is more exempt from these degrading passions than many other professions.”

We hope, and indeed believe, that the picture is correct; and sincerely wish that Mr. B.’s remaining days may be as unclouded, in this and all other respects, as his present prospects.

Napoleon and the Grand Army in Russia, or a Critical Examination of the Count de Ségur’s Work. By GENERAL GOURGAUD, formerly First Master of Ordnance, and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Napoleon.—We are still far from the time in which a calm and unimpassioned history of the events of 1812 could be written, or find readers prepared to receive and profit by it. The passions roused by political commotions are not yet appeased. Social positions and interests are changed, but the energetic passions have not yet felt the influence

fluence of time. Opinion is not impartial towards the facts, characters and maxims of the different systems which have ruled and disturbed us since the year 1789; posterity will re-model the history of this quarter of a century, and view it much better than the writers of our own times.

The work of the Count de Ségur has been read as eagerly as a new novel of Walter Scott's,—four French editions have been rapidly exhausted; and the translation here has had some éclat. But it has been thought by critics of his own country, that his work would have been much less sought after, if it had better deserved the title of history. Many of the assertions of M. Ségur were, in some degree, refuted before they were published; and General Gourgaud employs little other justification of his animadversions than the previous work of M. de Chambray. But Gen. G. does not only assail the facts of Count Ségur, whom he constantly calls the *Marechal-des-logis*; he is equally severe upon his comments and reflections, and his judgment in matters of military science.

The English translation is given in a clear and unostentatious style, which, without any appearance of elaborate polish, maintains the dignified simplicity which should belong to history and historical disquisition. We extract a single specimen from p. 361, in which the author animadvert upon the assertion of Ségur, that at the headquarters at Liadi "all the papers which Napoleon had collected for the purpose of writing the history of his life were consumed."

"There is something ridiculous in supposing that the Emperor, on entering upon the war, carried with him all his papers in order to write the history of his life, as if he had expected to find himself in Russia in a state of undisturbed repose. That prince had no occasion to burn a single paper relative to his history, because he brought none with him. What does the author mean, besides, by these collected papers? Napoleon had no need of taking such a precaution, since the acts of his life are every where recorded. He had caused entries to be made in registers, of his correspondence as general-in-chief of the armies of Italy and of Egypt: and these registers never quitted his archives. His intention was to take advantage of the state of repose in which he expected to be left by the general pacification, in order to write a complete history of his campaigns and of his reign; and if he could have had the benefit of those valuable materials at St. Helena, he would have been better able to raise an imperishable monument to the glory of the French arms."

A Manual of Classical Bibliography: comprizing a copious Detail of the various Editions; Commentaries and Works, Critical and Illustrative; and Translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other Languages; of the Greek and Latin Classics. By J. W. Moss, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 2 vols. 8vo.—The subject of which these volumes treat has risen into much, and, in a great degree, merited consequence; and

we must allow, therefore, that when this work was undertaken, Mr. Moss did not embark on an enterprize free from difficulties: of these, we do not mean to insinuate, that Mr. M. was altogether unaware; though it does appear, from his own admission in the preface, that he had not discerned their full extent. At any rate, he found an "alteration" of his original plan to be necessary; which "alteration," however, he assures us was "influenced solely by the wish to increase the utility" of the work.—The justice of the remark, that learned men and classical scholars oftentimes are but imperfect writers of their mother tongue (which has, more than once, been made in the columns of the *Monthly Magazine*), is fully exemplified in this sentence; which we will quote without further note or comment, as J. W. Moss, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, has put it forth.

"From the alteration of the plan intended to have been pursued at the commencement of the work, which alteration has been influenced solely by the wish to increase its utility, the account of the first five authors will be found less complete than it otherwise would have been."

Other sentences might readily be found which would not tend to remove this stigma from Mr. Moss's composition: but we spare him. Now, whatever reasons may have satisfied the author as to this alteration, still we doubt whether his feelings on the point will be generally participated: it may be thought that the forty pages alluded to should have been re-written, and, if printed off before, cancelled and replaced: and perhaps some may think that when two octavo volumes are charged thirty shillings, the small still voice of justice might have demanded so much: especially as Mr. M. might then have found an opportunity of introducing a few words concerning *Æschines*,—had it been only to refer to the list of the editions of Demosthenes, in which certainly there are *three* instances in which the name of *Æschines* does appear in conjunction with the above-mentioned orator; some of which would much more properly have found place under the head "*Æschines*." It should be remembered, also, that there are other editions, or copies, of which no notice is taken.

The preface says,

"From the length of time during which the book has been creeping through the press, it is feared that a few of the more recent editions printed abroad," (and at home, should have been added) "may have been omitted."

The more recent editors, then, have just cause of complaint, as "the Manual" assumes to comprize "details of THE various editions, &c. But we hope these gentlemen will, with us, overlook the offence.—A much more grievous accusation of oversight may, we apprehend, be brought against Mr. Moss; for we, in a very circumscribed library, especially of classics, could point out not only editions, but authors,

thors, not recent, of whom Mr. M. has made no mention: but of these latter our space warns us that we must only give the names of the authors whom H. Stephens has put together in one work—Dionysius (*Perrigetes*); Pomponius Mela and C. J. Solinus (*Polyhistor*); while, as to the former, we must beg the patience of our readers, while we give a copy of the title-page of what appears to us a curious old edition of Terence—

Terence in English.

FABULAE COMICAE
FACETISSIMI ET ELE-
GANTISSIMI POETAE TE-
RENTII OMNES ANGLICAE

factae & hac nova forma editae: opera
ac industria, R. B. in Axholmensi insula
Lincolnsheij Epworthensis.

Quinta editio multò emendatior.

EX HORATIO.

*Sunt delicta quidam quibus ignovisse velimus:
Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus &
mens:*

*Procentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum.
Nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur arcus.*

Prodesse non obesse:

Illud ex animo fiet, hoc præter voluntatem accidet.

LONDON

Printed by John Legatt, and are to be sold by James
Boler, at the signe of the Mary-gold in Pauls
Church-yard. 1629.

Dr. Grey's Memoria Technica, or Method of Artificial Memory, applied to and exemplified in the Sciences of History and Chronology. Together with a new Appendix and Index Verborum; revised, abridged, and adapted to general use, by J. H. TODD, 18mo.—The merits of Dr. Grey's celebrated and elaborate treatise are pretty universally allowed: "Why then," it is asked, "has it not acquired a greater degree of popularity, and come into more general use?" The usual answers of the adversaries of this system are:—that the Dr.'s *memorial verses and words* are so utterly outré and absurd, that the introduction of them rather confounds and perverts the understanding, than lends any aid to the recollection; and, 2. That it abounds with matter, not having a strict relation to classical authors, whence it is not received in schools and colleges, where separate regard is paid to History and Chronology, or where the common modes of education are pursued. To the removal of this second objection Mr. Todd has successfully devoted his attention; and having, with the originator of the method, stated that—

"The design is, not to make the memory better, but things more easy to be remembered; so that, by the help of it, an ordinary, or even a weak memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary memory could not retain without it:"—

he presents a faithful abridgment, omitting all that Dr. G. has inserted relative to geography and astronomy, and principally what may be called miscellanea. In this we cannot accuse Mr. T. of injustice, for the Doctor himself has laid down, as a ne-

cessary preliminary advice, Quintillian's rule, that the student must "make himself master of one thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such particulars as he has most occasion or inclination to retain." For this neat and prettily-finished little volume, a useful and complete original index, verborum, is appended: which alone would entitle Mr. T. to the thanks and gratitude of the admirers or learners of this system.

The Practical Miner's Guide, &c. &c.; also a Treatise on the Art and Practice of Assaying Silver, Copper, Lead, and Tin, &c. &c.; together with a Collection of Tables, Rules, and Illustrations, exclusively applicable to the Mining Business. The whole introduced and exemplified in the most plain and practicable manner. By J. BUDGE. Thin 8vo.—This little volume, containing only about 100 pages of text, while its bulk is somewhat increased by "Dedications," "Prefaces," "Introductions," "Preliminary Observations," &c., together with several very neatly engraved plans and diagrams, elucidatory of subjects propounded, appears to be gotten up with much care and attention; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Budge, having overcome his "apprehensions," will be not only "encouraged by an enlivening hope springing up" as he proceeds, but also reap some of the more substantial (pecuniary) fruits of noble daring; for we are prepared to admit that the present practice of mining, and more especially dialling, is very imperfect, and that, "consequently, some plain scheme, founded on pure mathematical principles, is a great mining desideratum." The great merits of his work, Mr. B. adjudges to be, *Accuracy, Plainness, and Despatch*: should these be found, the author, certainly, will not have reason to "regret the labour, pain, expense, privation, trouble and perplexity," the production of this work has cost.

A Speedy End to Slavery in our West India Colonies, by Safe, Effectual and Equitable Means, for the Benefit of all Parties concerned. By T. S. WINN, formerly Resident in the West Indies. 8vo. pamphlet.—We are glad to see that the pens of our advocates for the rights of sable men, and the interests and obligations of humanity, are not yet worn to the stump—that the discussion still goes on—and that the conviction seems to be becoming general, not only that the decrees of the Legislature of one nation can neither abolish the slave trade, nor diminish the aggregate horrors of that traffic, or the miserable sufferings of its victims; but that the system of colonial slavery is, in its nature, incapable of mitigation; and that, therefore, there is no possible remedy for this crying evil, but the emancipation of the slaves. We are glad, also, to find the questions of gradual and of immediate emancipation agitated and considered in all their bearings;

ings; and to hear all that can be said upon the subject of indemnification to the holders of a supposed *property* in the lives and limbs of their fellow-beings. Such discussions keep alive the feelings of humanity in the hearts of mankind, lead to important disclosures, and render us more capable of adjusting the balance, or ascertaining the connexion between national policy and universal justice. They open new views, increase the stock of useful information, and extend the circle of benevolent sympathies. At the same time, it is no small consolation to us to perceive, that, though the system of colonial slavery will never be abolished by the voice or pen of eloquence, the calculations of economists, or the demonstrations of reason—for, if these had been of force sufficient, it would have been abolished long ago,—there is a principle in operation which can ultimately be depended upon with more certainty; and though, as yet, in but dim perspective, as to its distance or proximation, the end of negro-slavery is in view. The independence of Hayti settles the question, that negroes are men: the progress of that sable nation settles the question, that they are capable of liberty, of intellectual culture, and of cultivating the earth and producing colonial luxuries in a state of freedom. It will give the commercial world an interest in perceiving, that their sable brethren *are* men, have rights, and ought to be protected in the assertion of them. It will open a place of refuge—a sanctuary to the negro from the pursuit of oppression. It may supersede sanguinary and unavailing insurrection, by suggesting the mean of emigration. Sooner or later, colonial slavery, whether legislatively abolished or not, will cease. In the meantime, we refer our readers to Mr. Winn's pamphlet, in which he sustains the position "that the sooner and nearer we can safely bring slaves to the condition of freemen, and put an end to slavery altogether, by the most eligible means for all parties concerned, is the great desideratum," by inquiring—"First: What is best to be done respecting the present existing race of slaves. —Secondly: As to their descendants henceforth born, or now under a certain age. —Thirdly: indemnification to slave-owners."

Useful Hints to Travellers going to, or already arrived in South America; and to Military Men, or Merchants, bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other Tropical Climate. Small 12mo.—This neat little compendium speaks its purpose so plainly in the title-page, that little more needs to be said about it than that "the authorities whence it is derived, are Dr. James Johnson, Dr. Lemprière, Baron Humboldt, Captain Stuart Cochrane, Captain Hall, Mr. Illingsworth, Davis Robinson," &c. It is judiciously divided into small sections, each with its appropriate head, so as to be convenient for easy reference; and, while its size will render it no burthen to the tra-

veller's pocket, the goodness of the paper, and the clearness (we might say beauty) of the printing, will prevent it from being any tax upon his eyes.

A Treatise on the Properties and Medical Application of the Vapour Bath, in its different Varieties, and their Effects, in various Species of diseased Action. By J. GIBNEY, M.D. 8vo.—This is a book of some entertainment as well as of scientific interest. The first two chapters bring together whatever is most remarkable in the customs of various nations with respect to the use of baths; and shew the usages, whether for purposes of health, or luxury, to which the practice of bathing is applied alike in the extremest regions of heat and cold. The ensuing chapters treat the subject philosophically and medically; and shew the author to have been alike attentive to the facts of experience and the inductions of scientific investigation. It is scarcely necessary to state, that Dr. G. strongly advocates the use of warm bathing, and maintains the medicinal and sanatory efficacy of vapour baths in high terms. And though we may not be disposed to go the full length with him as to their sovereign efficacy in the numerous classes of diseases in which he recommends them, yet we admit his reasonings to be frequently satisfactory; and we are disposed to regard as among the best symptoms of great improvement in the science and art of medicine, the evident tendency there is to extend the use of external medicament (by medicinal baths and fumigations, local and general), instead of continuing to load, as heretofore, the stomach of the patient, with those monstrous quantities of apothecaries' drugs, which we are much disposed to believe have ruined many a good constitution, but never mended a bad one.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain, Mucus Membrane, and Liver. By JOHN FOSBROOKE, Surgeon. 8vo.—This work is so purely professional in its subject, and, by the manner in which it is treated, so exclusively addressed to practitioners of medicine, or to those in whom an interest may be excited by their sufferings under the diseases alluded to, that it might scarcely be dealing fairly with our miscellaneous readers to give more space to it than suffices to recommend it to professional attention. The author informs us that the contents of his "Essay, are the results of long reflection, and of repeated proofs in observation of the positions therein advanced."

In another place he observes—

"In respect to pathological enquiries, I blush to have done so little, and that, perhaps, unimportant; but the opportunities of extensive observation are rarely afforded to those who would use them. It is singular, that persons are generally appointed to public institutions who are least disposed to literary communication;

communication; who, with perfect apathy to science, habitually suffer the most interesting facts to pass through their notice into oblivion. Hence, if not in surgery, it has happened, at all events, in medicine, that almost every improvement has been promulgated by men who had only the scanty opportunities of private practice. This is not extraordinary in a profession, where genius is only a mark for envy and persecution, and any other than mediocrity, with worldly craft, rarely successful.

We may venture to assure Mr. Fosbrooke, that it is not to his profession only that this observation will apply.

The Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flower Plants cultivated in Great Britain. By B. MAUD. Small 4to.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, containing four coloured figures each, with their scientific and English names; the Linnaean class and order, and Jussieuean natural order to which they belong; their native country; date of introduction, or known cultivation; height; time of flowering, and duration—whether annual, biennial, or perennial; the medical or other qualities of such as are used in pharmacy, domestic practice, or the arts; the most approved mode of propagation and culture; and reference to a botanical description of each plant; together with notices of many physiological phenomena observed in this beautiful part of the creation. This unostentatious monthly publication is neatly executed, and from the moderate price at which it is issued (small paper, one shilling; larger paper, one shilling and sixpence per number), and the information it contains, will be acceptable to the generality of the lovers of botany.

The Orlando Furioso of Ludovico Ariosto, adapted to the perusal of Youth by GIOACCHINO AVEANI, &c. London, 3 vols. 12mo.—The poem of the *Orlando Furioso* has no need of eulogy. Translated into the principal languages of Europe, it is well known to all lovers of literature. The Abbot Avesani has undertaken to purify it from those licentious passages, on account of which, all who respect morality, were obliged to withhold this book from the hands of youth. He has accomplished this task with judgment; and, in this respect, deserves considerable praise. The edition which has been republished by Treuttel and Würtz in London, is also valuable for the accents placed over the words, in the correct pronunciation of which, those who have not been educated in Italy, often fall into error.

The poem is preceded by a life of Ariosto, but we do not think in what will be considered as the purest Italian. On the contrary, it is interspersed with several galli-cisms. It is, however, in other respects, written in a simple and unaffected style, in which, if there is little to praise, there is nothing to censure.

Each volume contains notes at the end, which are sometimes useful, but often superfluous and puerile. For instance, particular care is taken to inform the reader that

Vulcan was the forger of the thunderbolts; that Ganymede was carried off by Jove; that Megæra was one of the three Furies; that the Sirens were daughters of the river Achelous; that Antæus and Briareus were two giants; that Sappho and Corinna were two poetesses. It is equally curious to see an edition of the *Orlando Furioso*, published in the country of Pinkerton and of Guthrie, enriched with such new geographical explanations—as, for an example, that Morocco is in Africa; that Thebes, Argos, and Mycenæ were three cities of Greece; that the Pyrenees are mountains which separate Spain from France; and above all, that woody Caledonia is in Scotland, and that England is called Albion, because its surrounding shores appear white to the distant navigator.

Thoughts on an illustrious Exile; occasioned by the Persecution of the Protestants in 1815; with other Poems. By JUGH STUART BOYD, Esq. 8vo.—Our eye had no sooner glanced upon the title-page of this thin volume, than our hopes of any thing pertaining to the higher order of poetry vanished. Some good sense, conveyed in smooth versification, perhaps we might meet with; but *Thoughts on an, &c.* are syllables that would not have been strung together, even in a title-page, by any one who had a true poetic feeling of his subject. We proceeded to the Preface, and our hopes of any temperance of judgment, any liberal sympathy or enlightened view of the argument, vanished also. We found this hater of Protestant persecution—this compassionater of the treatment (to this country, we confess, sufficiently disgraceful) of the Illustrious Exile, was himself a rancorous (we will leave it to the author himself to shew whether we might not have added, a scurrilous) bigot, filled full to overflowing, of the exquisite rancour of theological hatred. The persecutions of the Protestants in France, shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons, were sufficiently disgraceful to the Bourbon priests who excited, and the Bourbon government that did not at once check and punish them. But how much better would the Catholics be likely to be treated, if in his power, by the polemic, who after talking of “the quacks who drugged the Rhemish Testament” (alluding to a recent Catholic translation), and calling them “facetious mountebanks,” proceeds to such sentences as these:

“I am therefore willing to believe, that in the present instance, these blockheads sinned more from ignorance than knavery. But what are we to think of the Vicars Apostolic, Titular Bishops, and other Rulers of the Roman Church, who, from their spiritual cook-shop in Duke Street, still ladle forth this miserable trash?”—“The Popish Version is as false as Hell! and our translation is as pure and unsullied as the light of Heaven!”

He tells us in a note, among other things, that “whether the Papists did or did not set fire to London” is still a “matter of uncertainty.”

uncertainty." Among whom, we would ask? Among the toothless gossips of Protestant nurseries; and the *ingenuous* youth who derive their historical knowledge and theological *feelings* from such enlightened chroniclers. His *poetry* partakes of the same inspiration. Addressing the imperial Exile, he says

"By thee was Satan's viceroy captive led,
Whom *fools* called Pope, while frantic bigots fled.
Thy sun hath set: and lo! the papal *beast*,
Famished of late, resumes his horrid feast."

To shew that he can be as tastefully sublime in his admiration, as he is temperate and decorous in his reprehensions, take the following quotation—quite as favourable a specimen of the poetic talent of Mr. H. S. Boyd as we have been able to select; and in which it will be found that he not only turns the sun into a *she* gas-lamp, and the Emperor Napoleon into a lamplighter, but makes a thousand of sects (really we did not not know there were quite so many!) rejoice in the *blaze* of the *sway* of the said *lighted lamp*. Such at least appears to be the nearest approximation towards anything like grammatical construction, of which this superlative assemblage of metaphorical phraseology is susceptible;—unless, indeed, the poet may be considered as having put Toleration in a blaze, which, considering the *fiery* nature of his zeal for her, may not be quite improbable:

"Did pure religion move thy willing breast,
To give the Church of Christ one common rest
Through all thy boundless realm, and closely tie
The golden chords of Christian amity?
O! if her hallowed precepts swayed thy mind,
I hail thee, noblest, best of human kind.
But say thy foes, 'twas policy. Why then
I deem thee wisest of created men.
To light the sun of Toleration's day,
And bid th' admiring world behold her sway;
See thousand sects rejoicing in her blaze,
Pealing one anthem of symphonious praise,
Were sapient, glorious, Godlike polity!
But who embraced it, cherished it, like thee?
There thou hast no compeer: no rival brother,
Mid kings, mid emperors: who can name another?"

In another very pious effusion, "On the Spiritual Improvement of a Friend," we have some further illustration of the graceful and appropriate application of double rhymes—

"If now thou revel in that book of *beauty*.
How great thy joy, when Christian faith and *duty*
Shed their pure influence o'er thy taste and *feeling*,
Unnoticed charms, unknown delights *revealing*!"

Whether the cockneyism of the following, from Mr. Boyd's specimen of a new translation of the Georgics, be meant for a double or a single rhyme, we must refer to the decision of the classical orthoepists of White Chapel:

"And Hebrus and Actian Ori-thyia,
He, striking deep and slow his hollow lyre."

Gonzalo and other Poems, 12mo.—The author tells us in his preface, that his "youth may give hope of progressive improvement,

unless, indeed, this, his first juvenile effort, be crushed by undue criticism." After such an appeal lest our criticism should be *undue*, we will not criticize at all—we will only quote; and, after stating that the anecdote which the author relates, as having suggested a part of this story of Gonzalo, is poetical enough, leave the reader to judge of the execution.

"But as he left the raging sea,
Which storm'd in fell impotency,
A female figure gave her hand,
And bade him welcome to the land:
He felt her warm and glowing heat,
He saw her bare and bloody feet—
For she had wander'd o'er the plain,
Seeking a friend among the slain.
Her eyes like sparkling pearls were set,
Rounded with balls of blackest jet,
Bright diamonds in a minaret."

"She leant upon his willing arm,
When lo, the blind bird's ev'ning song
Struck terror to Gonzalo's heart:
Away he broke like wounded hart,
Or panting and pursued deer
Whose swift feet swifter ran from fear.
She follow'd as on seraph's wing,
Or like some cherub, on the string
Of new-born perfect harmony."

If the reader should not happen to like this well enough to pursue the tale through sixty-eight pages, he may turn to the smaller poems. The first we fall upon, in turning over the leaves, is what is called a "Sonnet on Harmony," but which consists of seven elegiac stanzas. We present the first.

"Where is the breast that harmony won't move,
From which seraphic sounds draw not a sigh?
Who has a heart full proof against that love,
Which flows divinely down with sympathy?"

We cannot say that there is nothing better in the volume, for we plead guilty to the charge of not having read it through.

An Apology for "Don Juan," a Satirical Poem. Second Edition. To which are added, Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron, and other Poems. Cr. 8vo.—This, though it has come to a second edition, is what may be called poetry for the day. It has nearly had its day, and it can expect no more. It owed its attraction to its subject and its object, more than to its execution. Its aim was laudable, undoubtedly—to administer to the public taste an antidote to the moral poison mingled, it must be confessed, with too much freedom with the power and brilliancy of Lord Byron's writings. And who would not have rejoiced to have seen Byron's immoralities encountered by a morality equally splendid and poignant? But things may be wished that cannot be hoped. The author attempts to accomplish this by a vein of irony; but to pursue such a vein through a series of between two and three thousand lines, without intervention of the soporific, would require very extraordinary endowments. We confess that our eyes were heavy more than once, before the author had got half

half way through even that portion of his task here noticed. The apologist adopts the stanza, and imitates the style of his original; and the imitation is very like: as like as champagne that has stood an hour in the glass, is to champagne fresh foaming from the bottle. The following are two of the best stanzas we met with; and we do not mean to say that, as stanzas, they are not good; or that there are not many others equally as good as they. They follow the quotation of that beautiful exclamation of Lord Byron's on the scenery of Italy, "Ave Maria," &c. The apologist thus pursues the idea:

"'Twas not in Italy, nor Greece, 'tis true,
But further north, I felt as I've related;
Yet scenes in our own clime we sometimes view,
By this description not at all o'er-rated,
That yield "emotions beautiful and new,"
And overpowering, as above I've stated;
When earth, and sky, all voiceless, seem to raise
Their tribute of unutterable praise.

I'm not a traveller, as his lordship is,
And so cannot appreciate his preference
Of other climes and countries, though to his
Opinion I shall always pay due deference:
Still, on the whole, I'm satisfied with this,
My native country; and if I go ever hence
To shores remote, I don't expect to find
A dearer spot than that I leave behind.

However our English feelings may echo to this, and however pleased we might be with several other passages, what shall we say to the monotonous current of that Poet's mind (and what further proof can we want of its monotony?) which flows just in the same strain through the descriptive, the satirical and the pathetic? and who in the superadded "Stanzas on the Death of Lord Byron," in which he obviously intends to be eulogistically dirgeful, moulds his mournful stanza thus?—

"But shall not Britain mourn her mighty bard?
What though her wayward, moodish child she
found him?—
Tho' while he lived she shew'd but small regard
For one who scatter'd satire's darts around him—
Not sparing ev'n his country—(which was hard)—
Yet he, no doubt, had many things to wound him;
And Britain, while she weaves the cypress wreath,
Will mourn her bard who now lies mute in death.

This is not the genuine voice of poetic inspiration—which is always in sympathetic unison with the feeling. In fact, the prosaic run of the lines which in Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, &c. is assumed, is the natural and necessary tone of the apologist's mind, and he can no more get out of it in the pathetic or the sublime than in the ludicrous: witness his few additional poems. The overwhelming of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea (a subject surely sufficiently sublime and awful to elevate the style, if the spirit itself could soar) is thus rhythmized:

"The tempests roar, the surges lash,
And each expiring shriek they smother:
Deep calls to deep, and billows rush
Like mailed warriors 'gainst each other."

"So may oppression perish—so
May pride and cruelty be broken:
And let earth's haughty tyrants know,
In thine, of their own doom the token."

Amen! say we to the sentiment: but if it had pleased "the gods to make us poetical" upon such an occasion, we suspect that they would not have tuned our organs to a Scotch jig.

The Marauder: two Epistles in Verse on Irish Affairs. 8vo.—This pamphlet appears anonymously. But we believe we hazard nothing in attributing it to a Mr. Grady, whose satiric effusions have already been objects both of curiosity and animadversion. He does not on the present occasion seem to have lost any portion of his poignancy: of which we will present our readers with a taste or two—though some of his ingredients are rather too spicy for our dish. The first epistle is devoted to the service of the church; at the outset of which he takes care to let us know that he

"monarchy loves,
And Religion upholds, while the Church he re-
proves."

"Its first shock it got when, resolved to be great,
The Church became linked with the temporal state;
Then followed—more fatal—(deny it, I charge ye)
The rapacity, pride, and the lives of the clergy!!!

Read St. Paul and St. Matthew—I ask for no more;
Then look at Magee in his carriage and four."

He then pays his compliments to the parson, who spends his days among grooms, hounds and dog-boys:—

"Then at night when first fiddle he plays for the
squire,
And by ribaldry pays for his port and his fire;
Where, excited by cheers of the assembled vicinity,
He bears off the prize in the race of obscenity.
High in blood now, he runs the whole circle of vice,
But swears most at hazard, when trundling the dice;
And o'er punch after supper diploma he takes,
In this school of religion, from bumpkins and rakes.
What an embryo bishop, this high-mettled spark,
To receive consecration from Mary Anne Clarke!
Or from her who succeeded—the creative and airy,
Who makes bishops and gen'als—the fair mistress
Carey."

In the second epistle, the high and mighty of the laity are not handled more sparingly. He thus refers (for the sake of drawing a parallel with the state of Ireland) to the loss of America:—

"But how came the dispute? I forgot—let us see—
'Twas a mere etiquette as to taking one's tea.
With the cup in his hand, sulky Jonathan sips;
George the Third rudely dashes the cup from his
lips.

So the Irish now say, when rejected their pray'rs,
His son Fred'rick, and Eldon, have dash'd it from
their's.

They tried, in America, feath'ring and tarring;
And we had some threshing, some carding, and
sparring.

Will the recent events our rude manners amend?
We began like America—how shall we end?

To those who are not squeamish about a little personality in satire, this will be a *bon bouche*; provided also that they are not fastidious

fastidious about the structure of a verse, or the exactness of a rhyme—of some hobbling in both of which we present a specimen in the following couplet.

"Said Charles the Fifth, as he looked at the press,
Take that engine away, or ere long 'twill take us."

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

Les Œuvres de J. Delille, &c.—A new Edition of the Works of J. Delille. Published by Michaud, Paris.—Aware of the extreme avidity with which the works of Delille have ever been seized upon, M. Michaud has republished them under a form more magnificent than any in which they have yet appeared; and from the excessive beauty of the paper, the typography, and the nicety of the execution of the various engravings with which the work is embellished, it may justly be esteemed a monument raised to the lasting glory of a poet so highly and justly celebrated.

Notice sur les Préparations artificielles.—Our readers will remember the mention of M. Auzoux' ingenious Anatomical Preparations (at pp. 539—557 of our 59th Vol.), which are, in this pamphlet, particularly described, while the learned inventor takes the opportunity of publishing those testimonials which show the value and utility of his efforts, 'spite of Dr. A.'s modest appreciation, or the asseverations of his enemies, and the high degree of estimation in which his discovery is held by medical men throughout Europe: but as representations highly injurious to Dr. A. have gone abroad, we trust we shall be pardoned for translating the following short passage from the pamphlet, in which the author repels the supposition, that he ever considered that the introduction of his Anatomies Artificielles would suffice to make complete students in this science. He says (p. 9), "these pieces alone will not suffice to make an adroit operator, nor a learned physiologist; it is only by methodical and repeated dissection of men and animals, that a knowledge of the differences of their various integuments, their degrees of connexion, and the intimate arrangements of the parts entering into their composition, can be attained. But the enlightened judges, to whom these models have been submitted, have been convinced that by their aid the laborious student may, in a few weeks, acquire a precise acquaintance with the situation, extent, shape, direction, colour, articulation and action of the muscles; the origin, course, division and distribution of the vessels and nerves; and of the disposition of the viscera; and that a very short time, subsequently passed in a dissecting-room, will be sufficient to put him in possession of an extent of knowledge, which, by the old method, he could not have obtained until after several years

of severe, disgusting, and sometimes fatal study."

Essai sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne. By A. DE HUMBOLDT. 2d Edit. Vol. 1, 8vo. Paris, 1825.—The re-impression of this important work could not have taken place under circumstances more favourable; all eyes are fixed on America, and changed destinies await that immense part of the human race—inhabitants of a yet-new hemisphere. The book of M. de Humboldt was, originally, published in 1808, when the court of the Escorial still exercised its almost unresisted influence on that wealthy and misused territory; while Europe, agitated by unceasing war, was little disposed to enter very ardently into the affairs of the other continent. Nevertheless, this work created a lively sensation, and has been much translated and copied from, especially on account of the geographical charts it contains. Since the enfranchisement of Mexico, the new government has availed itself of the information it affords. On the 21st July 1824, the executive power declared that it "contained a most complete and exact table of the wealth of the country, and had, not a little, contributed to re-animate the industry and activity of the people, and to inspire them with confidence in their native strength." Yet this new edition contains many and great alterations and amendments, which the connexion the author has maintained with the Mexican government enabled him to procure. The former appearance of the book is, however, unchanged.

NORTH AMERICA.

A Topographical and Statistical Account of the State of New-York.—This manual must necessarily be frequently reprinted; for the statistics of North America are by no means stationary. In 1731 the inhabitants of New-York were only 50,281 in the whole; forty years afterwards, the population was more than tripled; and in 1821 it was computed to be 1,872,812. From 1810 to 1820, the inhabitants increased to the number of 413,763, spread through 161 new towns and 315 villages; built in parts heretofore desolate. But the most extraordinary fact, mentioned in this statement, is the transformation of the hamlet of Lockport, in the county of Niagara, immediately after the completion of the canal, on the borders of which it is situated. In July 1822, it contained three families; five months after, there were apothecaries, shops, taverns and houses containing 337 inhabitants; with a weekly Gazette for the place and its environs. In 1790, in the state of New-York, there were 21,324 slaves; in 1820, this number was more than half diminished; and in 1827, slavery will have entirely disappeared. The article on schools merits particular attention: in 1815, one-fifth of the population was estimated to be without instruction: in 1821, not more

more than a twenty-fifth part, so abundant and efficacious have been the means of instruction, even among adults. The Lancasterian schools are very active, and the establishments, for the higher branches of learning, surpass, in number and prosperity, those of the same description in Europe, —even in Germany, so celebrated for its learning. This volume relates the intestine divisions which long retarded the construction of the grand canal, and the immense benefits arising from interior navigation. Discord, that pest of all republics, seems to have acquired new strength, with the growth of public prosperity, and private riches: we only know the animosities, thus roused and corroborated, by distant reports that have spread to this side of the ocean, and by the hopes that are thus sustained among the partizans of absolute power. Let America beware! despotism is more vigilant and less ignorant than is supposed; and even the wide Atlantic presents not an impassable barrier. Should America become too old for liberty, and too frail for absolute power,—the chains that will enthrall her are already linked; her days of honour and of glory will not long fail of disappearing.—It also contains an account of the population, the schools, the navigation, and the finances of the state, up to the year 1823. The militia, then, consisted of 146,709 men. The interior navigation was extending still further and further, as well by the continuation of the grand canal, as of its branches. The number of children who frequented the schools, was about a fourth of the whole population.

RUSSIA.

Scholæ semestres in Cæsareâ Universitate, &c.—Programme of the Studies pursued in the University of Dorpat. By C. MORGENSTERN, Professor of Archæology in that University. Dorpat, 1824. Pamph. in folio.—In the Russian empire, there are six establishments of this kind—in the cities of Moscow, Petersburg, Kasan, Dorpat or Dorpat, Charkow, and Wilna: which are the more necessary, as the subjects of this empire are not suffered to go into foreign lands for education, till they have studied, at least three years, in one of these institutions. Nevertheless, the professors' chairs are few; many branches of learning are entirely interdicted, and a strict surveillance is exercised over those that are allowed; while the students are restrained by strict rules and statutes. The university of Dorpat is principally resorted to by the youth of the three Baltic provinces, and German is the prevailing language. Many tutors, attached to the university, teach modern languages, as well as arts and sciences, more strictly academic. To this programme, Dr. M. has added a long dissertation on the grand golden medal, found, in the month of May 1821, near Tschernigof, struck in commemoration of the introduction of Christianity into Russia, in the

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latter end of the tenth century. This opinion has found many adversaries.

DENMARK

Danske Odrsprog o Taglemaader.—Proverbs and Popular Sayings among the Danish; collected and edited by M. J. H. SMIDTH. Odensee, 1st No.—Beaumarchais says, "Proverbs compose the wisdom of nations."—In this case, Denmark and Norway may rank among the wisest of nations: for not satisfied with their own great stores, they have gleaned this kind of wisdom from all the languages of Europe. M. Smidth, following the example of olden time, proposes to make his work a vehicle of handing down to posterity those of more recent date, and presenting a collection of the proverbs of all the people of Europe: but the order M. S. has adopted, does not give much reason to hope the accomplishment of this object.

GERMANY.

M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationum pro Scauro, pro Tullio, et in Clodium, fragmenta inedita, &c.—Unpublished Fragments of the Orations of M. T. Cicero, for Scaurus and Tullius, and against Clodius; with various Readings of the Orations for Cluentius, for Cælus, and for Cocina, &c.—The Oration for Milo, completed after the Palimpseste MSS. of the Library of the Turin Athenée Royal, compared with the Fragments in the Ambrosian Library, by AMEDEVÉ PEYRON, Professor of Oriental Languages, at the Athenée Royal of Turin, and Associate of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, with preparatory Remarks, &c. &c. Vol. I. 4to.—This interesting work has been long expected.—It may be divided into two parts; comprehending the history of the monastery of Babbio, founded in the seventh century, by St. Columban, and an index of the codices, which, in 1461, were found in that solitude, and which were afterwards dispersed in the libraries of Rome, Milan, Turin, or negligently mislaid and lost. The most useful researches in the book are those respecting the fragments of Cicero's Orations; but M. Peyron should have confined himself, as did M. Mai, in his edition of the De Republicain, to the text of the fragments, with marginal notes, and the variations derived from the MSS. of Milan and Turin.

NETHERLANDS.

Correspondence, Mathematical and Physical, between M. M. Garnier, Mathematical and Astronomical Professor in the University of Ghent, and M. Quitelet, Professor of Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy at the Athénée at Brussels, &c. Ghent, 1825.—This promises to be a periodical work, somewhat analogous to the Philosophical Magazine among us, and combining the attributes of the Annales des Mathématiques and the Annales des Physiques et de Chimie: but we lament the contracted space to which the editors intend to confine themselves.

THEATRICAL.

THEATRICAL REVIEW AND MUSIC.

OUR space does not permit us, this month, to enter into theatrical details, or even to fulfil our promise of analyzing the merits of the new tragic actor, Mr. Warde, who is expected to occupy the station vacated by Mr. Young at Covent Garden. We shall only say, therefore, that with his *Brutus*, in "*Julius Cæsar*," we were, upon the whole, so well satisfied, as to think that, in this instance at least, the Shakspearian drama had sustained no loss in the exchange. Mr. Warde appeared to us to have hit the true temperament of the character, and to have sustained, at once, the mild benignity and the dignified firmness of the stoic hero and patriot the author has so finely conceived. The equanimity which belongs to the greater portion of the part was so strictly preserved, that, during the earlier scenes, we had little opportunity of appreciating any thing but the judgment of the performer; but of the first test of more energetic powers (the speech "No—not an oath"), Mr. W. availed himself in a manner that did him much credit. We may even say, that we do not remember ever to have heard the fine sentiments of that speech more correctly or impressively delivered; and the effect which it produced evidently gave a confidence to the performer, the consequences of which were advantageously felt through the remainder of the performance. Mr. W. has since appeared in the widely different character of *Rob Roy*, and report speaks favourably of him in this also: but circumstances have hitherto prevented us from seeing and judging for ourselves. A Mr. Fitzharris will have made here his *first appearance on the stage*, in the character of *Othello*, before our publication day; but not before this article has gone to press; and a Mr. *Serle* (or *Searl*), of whom still higher expectations are formed, is to appear in the first line of tragedy when the season is somewhat more advanced. Both these gentlemen are engaged for three years. The tragic corps of Covent Garden bids fair, therefore, for being strong in male performers; but what are they to do for actresses?

At Drury Lane, nothing has been presented that invited serious criticism, but the temporary experiment of substituting Mr. Booth in the vacated place of Mr. Kean; and, as that has been abandoned, criticism would now be out of place. We shall observe, however, that nothing can be more unjust than the hypercriticism which impeaches Booth as an imitator of Kean. Nature, indeed, seems so far to have imitated herself, as to have cast them in the same diminutive mould, and to have given to both some portion of the same croaking huskiness of voice; and both have, in some degree, the same fault, of trusting

too much to their own rude energies, and paying too little respect to the refinement and meliorations of study and intellectual culture. But Booth's style and conceptions are nevertheless his own; and are sometimes brilliant and powerful, though too frequently obscured by coarseness and vulgarity. Drury Lane should not, however, have parted with him, till it had got something better.

At the Haymarket, a Mr. James Vining has made a successful debut, and has played with applause, the characters of *Octavian*, in Colman's crazy compound of broad-gin bombastic extravagance, and incredible romance, "*The Mountaineers*;" and of *Rolla*, in Sheridan's adopted, and not less extravagantly bombastic melo-drama "*Pizarro*." The line of parts selected by (or for) Mr. J. V., does not speak highly for his taste; but he has manifested, at least, some talent. In *Octavian*, we did not, upon the whole, think him inferior to any of his predecessors, *except the first*—for whom the character, indeed, was exclusively fitted; and in *Rolla*, if he can reform his declamation and his declamatory action, he may probably, in time, entitle himself to the same comparative estimate. Much of the pantomime of the part was good; and some of the brief passages of emotion were delivered in a way that would lead one to expect that the elements of an actor are in him.

NEW MUSIC.

"Yes, I'll gang to the Ewebughts." *An Answer to the popular Ballad of Marion. By Mrs. Miles. 1s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—We had the pleasure, in our number for August, of noticing most favourably a ballad by this lady (*The Bonnie wee Wife*): the composition before us, though of a more serious character, bears a very strong resemblance to its predecessor, almost indeed approaching to mannerism, yet so beautiful is this peculiarity, that we should really regret its absence: we rather give the preference to the former song; that airy playfulness in which Mrs. Miles so eminently excels is inconsistent with the feeling of the poetry. The composer has not attempted to imitate any of the peculiarities which characterized the genuine Scotch music, in which we consider she has proved her judgment—first, because it is a style which was so hackneyed about the end of the last century in the Vauxhall songs, &c.; and, secondly, as its quaintnesses would not amalgamate with her own pleasing natural melodies, which we hope never to see disfigured by such imitations. If we have any fault to find with this air, it is from the profusion of accented appoggiaturas, which sometimes weary the ear.

"May Day." *A Pastoral Song. By J. A. Tattet. Cramer, Addison, and Beale.*

—A very original composition; and we should hope, for the credit of our fair countrywomen's taste, that it may become popular. It is in the rondo style, and commences without a symphony (unless a single introductory bar of triplets can be called so), in a light joyous movement, which brings forcibly to the imagination the Maypole, with all its concomitants of rustic gaiety; this is succeeded by an andante legato, perhaps of rather too serious a character, but it gives a greater brilliancy to the original allegretto, which returns with redoubled animation. The little ritornels of triplets, seldom of more than a bar in length, produce a light dancing effect, which much enhances our pleasurable sensations: the whole composition does great credit to a young composer, who, we prognosticate, will arrive at the highest eminence.

"Good Bye." *A favourite Ballad, sung by Madame Vestris. By J. Blewitt. 2s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—This is a pleasing, elegant, and likely to be a popular ballad. The melody is well adapted to the light style of the poetry and the naïveté of the fair vocalist; but there is one flaw in it, which in our opinion (who have no particular predilection for singing nonsense) is fatal; but we will hope, for Mr. Blewitt's sake, that all singers may not be so squeamish on the subject of uniting sense with sound. We fear it will be necessary to give the first six lines of the poetry to explain our meaning.

"I can bid you good morning, good day, or good night,

At expense of perhaps one faint sigh,
Since I know a few hours will renew my delight.
But oh, when I bid you good bye
My tongue becomes dull, and my heart becomes chill,
And warm tears shut out light from each eye."

There is evidently no pause, not even a comma, at the word good bye; but the composer, because it is the end of the fourth line, after an abundant repetition, has brought the air to a regular close on that word, and given us a symphony of six bars in length after it; this is the more unfortunate, as it is only in the first verse that this circumstance occurs. The fact is, that the poetry is not, from this irregularity, adapted for a ballad of four lines in each stanza, as either the sense or the sound must be sacrificed; and, as a composer, it was Mr. B.'s duty to have observed and guarded against it.

"My ain little Wife." *Ballad, by J. Garnett. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—Mr. Garnett is not, we believe, a professional man, and therefore is entitled to very high commendation for the production of so excellent a song, which, in its peculiar style, would do credit to any composer. The melody is simple and appropriate, and the accompaniment highly effective, though perhaps it possesses a fault common to most amateurs of talent, that of being too complex for the simplicity of the subject. The

symphonies are elegant, and, without being a mere repetition of the subject, harmonize well with the general effect of the song. We should particularize the last four bars as strikingly pleasing: the flute echoing the melody; and the voice left *ad libitum* in the last bar but one, without accompaniment, are both effective passages. We have perhaps allowed our notice of this ballad to extend to a greater length than was requisite for a composition of a minor class; but we are always happy to encourage any manifestation of talent, particularly where the parties have not passed through a course of professional studies.

"When forced from dear Hebe to go." *Sung by Mr. Phillips. By Dr. Arne. 1s. 6d. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co.*—We are always happy to see works of standard merit revived, and willingly step out of our beaten track to give them encouragement or publicity. Dr. Arne's ballads are many of them master pieces; but partly from being published in score, or with thorough-bass accompaniments, and partly from the influence of fashion, the knowledge of them is confined to a very few genuine lovers of chaste melody. The first of these objections is obviated in the present instance, by a simple piano-forte accompaniment; the second we will endeavour to do away by our strong recommendation. We hope that this will be only the precursor of a most valuable series of songs.

PIANO-FORTE.

No. 5. *Rondo for the Piano-Forte; dedicated to Miss Norton. By F. Kalkbrenner. 3s. Goulding and Co.*—This is one of a class of compositions to which we are extremely partial. The character of the piece is rather orchestral than otherwise: it is not a mere concatenation of brilliant piano-forte passages, huddled together without design; it consists of two or three regular subjects, which, after being treated simply, are interwoven, in the most skilful manner, yet without any appearance of labour. The introduction of about three lines is completely instrumental; this leads by a chromatic ascent, in unison, to a very elegant simple melody, which may be considered as the first subject. The second subject, which commences about the bottom of page three, is more peculiarly adapted to the powers of the instrument: the third commences *alla fuga*, about the middle of page five: from these, with the addition of a little cadencing, the remainder of the lesson is composed. The modulation into E flat, at the bottom of page seven, is unexpected and grand.

"La Miska." *Rawlings. 3s. 6d. Goulding and Co.*—The principal part of this lesson is made up of airs from *Il Crociato*, which we have had before in a variety of forms: the introductory cadences, and a little digression from each of the airs are original:—the introduction we much approve of—there is a great deal of character in it. The digressive

sive matter is all brilliant and good, and the two airs "*Nel Silenzio*," and "*Giovinetto Cavalier*," are well adapted to the instrument. Can we say more?

Themes from the Beggar's Opera. No. 26 of *Airs.* J. Mazzinghi. 3s. Goulding and D'Almaine.—The two airs which Mr. Mazzinghi has chosen, are, "Let us Take the Road," and "How happy could I be with either:" both of them good subjects for variations: but the composer is, we fear, becoming rather passé—at least, we discover a sad paucity of ideas: we cannot find one passage, from the beginning to the end of this lesson, which is not hackneyed and common-place. We are sorry to give so disagreeable a character of the works of an old favourite; but though we cannot speak favourably of the composition as a

mere practical lesson for schools or young pupils, it may be useful.

No. 1. *Air from Tarrare: with Variations, for the Piano-Forte, by L. Dussek.* Goulding and Co.—The theme is the comic song and chorus, Ah Povero Calpigeo: perhaps it would have been impossible to have made choice of a more uninteresting subject; but having chosen—the composer has certainly exerted her energies, so as to produce a pleasing lesson: the variations are not very original, but they are brilliant and tolerably effective.

No. 2. *Air from Tarrare. Ditto. do. do.*—This lesson is several degrees more interesting than the preceding: the air is pleasing, and the variations of a more elegant class than the foregoing. They are both useful practical lessons.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSFUSION of Blood.—The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of one individual, and ejecting it into those of another, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, lecturer on midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman, aged twenty-five years. She was to all appearance dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour; when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case) laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart: in about ten minutes the woman rallied and gradually recovered. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned in the inside; a pipe was fixed to the mouth, about two inches long, and of the size of a crow-quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

Mr. Jennings, author of *Observations on the Dialects of the West of England, &c. &c.*, has nearly ready for publication a poem, with copious notes, which he calls *Ornithologia*. It consists of two parts; in the first (the *Birds' Revel*), the most striking features in the natural history of the birds of *Europe*, and particularly of *Great Britain*, are delineated, sometimes by a single epithet, and sometimes by one or more verses; in the second (the *Vulture's Saloon*), the birds of the other portions of the globe are treated in the same way. It is interspersed with songs, supposed to be sung by different singing-birds, such as the *Redbreast*, *Goldfinch*, *Thrush*, *Nightingale*, *Mocking-bird*, &c. We have been favoured with two of the songs, which we have presented to our

readers. The object of Mr. Jennings is to seize the most prominent particulars in the natural history of birds, as the theme of his verse, and by his notes to give such elucidations as may be most likely to attract the reader to the science of ornithology. The verse is for the most part what has been called the *anapestic*—a measure which, from the kind of familiarity it admits, appears to him more adapted to give facility and attraction to a scientific subject than the more elaborate mechanism of the heroic. Of the *Botanic Garden* it may be mentioned, as a literary anecdote, that *Darwin* wrote only *six* lines a-day: this was indeed building the lofty rhyme. It is in the contemplation of Mr. Jennings, if countenanced in the present essay, to treat in a similar way the *whole animal kingdom*; indeed, it is very probable, before this notice reaches the public, that he will have made some progress in the extensive work.—*See Poetry of M. M. for Oct.*

Mrs. Belzoni.—A subscription has been set on foot for the widow of the celebrated Belzoni, who perished at Benin, in Africa, on his way to Timbuctoo; and we trust the sympathy of a generous public will effectually interfere, if the justice of the country should fail, to snatch her from desolation; for, notwithstanding all her exertions, the greater part of her little property, we understand, has been torn from her, and removed from the premises. The papyri, the two statues, for the fellow of one of which Mr. Hope gave £300, will probably have followed; and every necessary in the house is menaced, even to the fittings of the gas-pipes, and the very coals in the cellar. The Egyptian Antiquities, rescued by her husband from the concealment of thirty centuries, to which Mrs. B. has hitherto clung with affectionate respect for his memory, have hardly paid the bare expense of exhibition. The liberality of government

vernment ought certainly to add them to the treasured curiosities of the British Museum.

Tailors.—Sir John Hawkwood was usually styled Joannes Acutus, from the sharpness, it is said, of his needle or his sword. Fuller, the historian, says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was the son of a tanner—was bound apprentice to a tailor—and pressed for a soldier. He served under Edward III., and was knighted; distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, where he gained the esteem of the Black Prince, and finished his military career in the pay of the Florentines. He died in 1394, at Hedingham, in Essex, his native place, where there is a monument to his memory. Sir Ralph Blackwell was his fellow-apprentice—also knighted for his bravery by Edward III.—married his master's daughter—and founded Blackwell Hall. John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor; and John Stowe, the antiquary was also a tailor: he was born in London in 1525, and lived to the age of eighty. Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor at Bath; he compiled Lord Anson's Voyage round the World. Elliot's regiment of light-horse was chiefly composed of tailors; and the first man who suggested the idea of abolishing the slave-trade was Thomas Woolman, a quaker and tailor, of New Jersey. He published many tracts on this species of traffic—went great distances to consult individuals on the subject, on which business he came to England and went to York—where he caught the small-pox, and died, Oct. 7, 1772.

The papal bull is an edict written upon parchment, and takes its name from the *boule* or seal, originally of gold or silver bullion, but now frequently of lead, or wax, appended to it; and bearing the impress, on the right, of the head of St. Peter; on the left, that of St. Paul; and on the reverse is inserted the name of the reigning Pope, and the year of his pontificate.

The regular established post between London and the towns in the three kingdoms commenced in 1635.—The penny-post was instituted in London and its suburbs by one Murray, an upholsterer, in 1681: it was first introduced in Dublin in 1774; and extended and improved round London in 1794. In 1801 it was made a two-penny post.

Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. J. Gordon Smith, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, &c., whose valuable work, on this subject, we noticed some months back in our critical department (M.M. vol. 59, p. 160), is about to deliver (and will indeed, have commenced before our day of publication) at the Medical Theatre, Great Pulteney-street, a "Course of Lectures on Forensic Medicine," including, among others, the following subjects:—All ques-

tions, connected with the death of a citizen, that call for medical testimony. *The reality of death*—its semblance, whether arising from disease, suspended animation, or whatever cause. The investigation of cases where persons are found dead, under mysterious and unusual circumstances, either from natural causes, or violent interference. Death by violence, or personal agency. Homicide. Poisons—their history and detection, *experimentally* illustrated. Suffocation—by gas, drowning, hanging, &c. Wounds and Bruises—in all their extensive varieties. Suicide—its detection. Prolicide, or the destruction of offspring, including Fœticide, or criminal abortion, and Infanticide, or the murder of new-born children; under which the doctrines of the *pulmonary test* will be elaborately and *practically* investigated. Many collateral questions connected with *death* will be introduced, that cannot be noticed here. Violence, not necessarily involving a fatal issue, comprehending, among other details, maiming; surgical operations and mala praxis; rape, &c. &c. Disqualifications for social functions and civil offices: Moral—as mental alienation, &c. Strictly physical—for marriage; for military service. Pretended, including feigned diseases, &c. Imputed, comprehending mistaken diseases, &c. Miscellaneous questions, not easily arranged under foregoing heads—as legitimacy of birth, doubtful sex, personal identity, insurance of lives, medical evidence, &c. &c. Medical police. A few lectures will comprehend an outline of subjects of municipal interest, relating to the preservation of the public health—of which a syllabus will be arranged hereafter.—The Forensic lectures will be particularly addressed to the practitioner, and advanced student; the gentlemen of the law will find them of use; and no pains will be spared to accomplish the pupil for the medical duties of a court of justice.

Mr. James Field, of Bolt-court, Fellow and Registrar of the Medical Society of London, is about to prepare, for the use of his pupils, and for subsequent publication, a Series of Questions involving the most important principles of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica. The answers to these questions are to be furnished by the student himself, and are to be derived from the works of Fyfe, Blumenbach, Richeraud, Thomson, Ure, Brande, Sir James Edward Smith, and other elementary writers most in use; to whose works references will be given, so that the student will not be perplexed by inquiries, to which he would not have the opportunity to reply. The idea is taken from a book published by Mr. F.'s cousin, Barron Field, Esq., late judge of the Supreme Court at Botany Bay, entitled "An Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, in the form of Questions, to which the Student is to furnish Answers by perusal of that Work."

Work." The preparation of the answers will constitute an excellent exercise for the medical pupil, and will serve him as a test of his progress in the several branches of science to which he is directing his attention.

At the Bank meeting on the 22d of September, it appeared, that the notes at present in circulation amount to £18,200,000, which is less by £400,060 than the quantity out last year. The whole amount of Exchequer Bills sold, within three months, does not exceed £670,000; the sums lent out on mortgage do not exceed £1,400,000; and the advances on stock £430,000; so that it appears, that the difference in the amount of the paper circulation within the last twelve months, so far as Bank Notes are concerned, is not more than £400,000.

We are sorry to understand that the ingenious and intelligent Mr. Joseph Farey has, for a considerable time, been disabled, by a severe paralytic affliction, from attending his duties at the Patent-Office, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. That the business of the public, in this important department, may suffer no obstruction, however, from this private calamity, we find that constant daily attendance is given in his place, by his father, Mr. John Farey, sen., by whom all business pertaining to the office is diligently discharged.

A new sect of Christians, called Sabbatans, has lately arisen, and made many converts in Lancashire. They insist that there exists no authority, either in the Old and New Testament, for changing the sabbath from Saturday, the seventh day, to Sunday the first day of the week. This sect is already so numerous in one district, that much inconvenience was lately felt on a market day, kept on the Saturday, or seventh day, from the number of persons who refused to open their shops, or pursue their usual occupations.

It is a curious fact, that the Duchess of Tyrconnell, the lady of Richard Talbot, Lord Deputy of Ireland, in the reign of James II., after that monarch's abdication, was driven by distress to keep one of the stands in Exeter 'Change in the Strand (the original English Bazaar), at that time a fashionable place of resort, at which she sold millinery, the labour of her hours by night, in an obscure apartment in which she slept. It was then the custom of women in public to wear masks, and the Duchess in her little shop uniformly appeared in a white mask and dress, and was called by the loungers of that day, "the White Widow." Her rank was accidentally discovered, and she had afterwards a pension granted her from the crown during her life.

The New-River Company furnishes 13,482,000 pints of water every twenty-four hours, at the rate of two shillings for every 6,300 pints.

FOREIGN. AMERICA.

Ascending and Descending Hydrostatic Carriage. Mr. G. F. Reeve, of Orange county, New York, has constructed an engine, which not only exhibits an eccentricity of ingenuity in the inventor, and a pleasing novelty to the beholder, but bids fair to become extensively useful to the community. The design of the engine is to transport goods by aid of water, wherever there is a sufficient quantity and fall for any given distance. Its leading principles consist of a wheel and axis, with floats or buckets, adapted to a race or trough, whose angle of incidence is proportionate to the fall, or other circumstantial conveniences. Upon each end of the axis of this wheel is a cog wallow wheel, which works into a rack or cog plate, placed on the top on each side of the race, and answering for what may be not improperly termed a rail-way. The engine being situated at the foot of the race—the water let in, and operating upon the floats, turns the wheel, and (the wallow cog wheels of the axis of the water wheel being geared with the rack on the race) the wheel ascends; while a more or less partial supply of water urges the water-wheel with the required velocity. To this engine may be attached any formation or construction of carriage, adapted to the nature of the articles to be transported.

The following details have been furnished by Baron Humboldt, and are considered accurate:—

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants in 1823.
United States contain	174,300 ..	10,220,000
Mexico	75,830 ..	6,800,000
Guatemala	16,740 ..	1,600,000
Colombia	91,952 ..	2,785,000
Peru	41,420 ..	1,400,000
Chili	14,240 ..	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770 ..	2,300,000
Brazil	255,996 ..	4,000,000

The island of Cuba contains 700,000 inhabitants, among whom are 256,000 slaves; Jamaica, 402,000, among whom are 342,000 slaves; Porto Rico, 225,000, of whom 25,000 are slaves; Guadaloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of whom 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 99,000, among whom are 78,000 slaves.

The whole population of the two Americas and the Caribbee islands is 34,942,000 souls, among whom are included 5,047,000 black slaves, 1,386,000 black freemen, 13,471,000 whites, 8,600,000 Indians, of whom about 820,000 are still independent, and 6,428,000 of a mixed race.

PERSIA.

The celebrated Persian poet, who lately died at an advanced age at Ispahan (96: his name Olah Shelaïr), was called the *Voltaire* of Persia; he has left behind him a great number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics and literature of various descriptions.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA

Has lately lost the two most distinguished poets that this country could boast, viz. *Kapnist* and *Dolgorouki*. *Kapnist* was remarkable for many productions of genius, but principally for his tragedy of *Jabéda* (the Cheat). This piece is unquestionably the best that this northern clime can boast, except the two famous comedies of *Fon Viesin—Medoroslé* (the Minor) and *Brigadir* (the Brigadier). The poems of Prince *Dolgorouki* (*Buitie moevo serdsa*) breathe throughout a great love for his country and for truth.

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited all the schools throughout the empire from using any foreign linen or cloth, and has established annual markets for the sale of native woollens.

Some idea may be formed of the state of Russian literature from the fact that, previous to 1817, the number of works printed in Russia did not exceed 4,000, about the number annually contained in the catalogue of the Leipzig fair. The number, now, however, it is asserted, is augmented to about 8,000. There are at Moscow, it is stated, nine literary and ten printing establishments; at St. Petersburg, nine of the former and fifteen of the latter; at Wilna, one of the former and four of the latter. In each of the towns of Riga, Dorpat, Revel and Charkow, there is one literary and one printing establishment. In the whole empire there are nine letter foundries.

FRANCE.

Among the numerous calls, preferred on every side, to our attention, by stone, iron, chain, cane, hide, rope, &c. bridges, this country also advances its claim, as appears by the following (not solitary) notices:

Wire Bridges.—The iron-wire bridge, from the Champ Elysées to the Esplanade of the Invalids, makes rapid progress. It will rank among the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is only about 200 yards from the Pont Louis XVI.; and who will not prefer going 200 yards on plain ground, to climbing up forty or fifty steps to go swinging over the Seine, and then having to descend as many? As an object of art it is faulty, as the two pillars mask the Hotel of the Invalids from the Champs Elysées. An iron-wire bridge has been constructed at Annonay, between Tain and Tournon. Experiments have been made to ascertain its solidity: the maximum applied was 58,000 kilogrammes (about fifty-eight tons English), which only occasioned a slight inflexion in the curve, which instantly resumed its primitive form: two waggons loaded with stones, going over at the same time, seemed to make no change in the curve. The ceremony concluded by driving a diligence over it, drawn by seven horses, and going at a brisk rate. The bridge was completed in fifteen months, and cost £8,000.

Yew Tree.—In the original charter for

building the church at Peronne, in Picardy (now the department of Somme), dated in the year 634, a clause was inserted directing the proper preservation of a yew-tree, which was in existence in 1790, about 1,100 years after this notice of it in the charter.

M. Dangée, merchant at Perpignan, has constructed, at Thuir, the chief place in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, a mill for making paper from straw, or, at need, from rags of all colours. This operation is now going on, and the paper, thus made, will not only advantageously take the place of that coarser sort,

“Such as pedlars choose

“To wrap up wares, which better men will use;”

Paper, a Poem by Dr. Franklin,

but paper for printing, and even for writing, is to be furnished by this process.

SWEDEN.

M. Keuner, a Swedish merchant, has obtained government authority to establish a *little* (what we call penny) post in the city of Stockholm.

PRUSSIA.

Potzdam.—An iron bridge of nine arches (founded in Silesia) has been thrown over the river Havel, near this town: it was opened in August last. Its length is 600 feet; breadth of the horse and carriage-road, 20 feet; and each of the foot-paths, 5 feet.

Logier's system of musical education, which originated in England and Ireland, where it is now almost forgotten, begins to gain ground in Prussia and Saxony. The Berlin *Musikalische Zeitung* states, that schools have been established, where that system is taught under the royal sanction and patronage.

DENMARK.

Navigation by steam seems continually to increase at Copenhagen. One of the principal proprietors has demanded a licence for steam-vessels between Copenhagen and Jutland. The same kind of communication with Christiana is in agitation.

GERMANY.

It is in contemplation to establish an iron rail-road from Hanover to Hamburg. The expense is estimated at 1,000,000 crowns (3,000,000 fr.)

A fire-engine has been constructed at Berne, by Ulrich Schenk, by means of which four and twenty men can throw a continued stream of water to the distance of a hundred or a hundred and ten feet, with a force sufficient to raise the pavements of the streets, unroof the highest buildings, and destroy the masonry in the joists on the first and second floors. The water may also be directed through three different tubes, each furnishing at one stroke 167 square inches of water, though not thrown to so great a distance as from a single tube. Two of the tubes may also be directed against the fire, at the same time that the third is employed in filling the engine.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

THE Gazette of October the 4th contains a proclamation against the interference of British subjects in the warfare of foreign states at peace with his Majesty; making specific allusion to the contest between the Porte and the Greeks, and to the certain intelligence received by government of attempts making to induce certain of His Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war, and to serve in them under the flag of Greece, for the capture and spoliation of Turkish property. It declares this to be in direct contradiction to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and concludes by strictly commanding that no person whatever shall take any part in the conflicts referred to, under pain of the penalties imposed by the statute. An order in council follows, forbidding the exportation of cannon, mortars, shells, or shot during the next six months from the date of the order.

A strong complaint has been made in the City, against some bad arrangements between the Foreign Office and the Post Office in regard to the sailing of foreign packets.

Several of the insurance offices have announced a reduction of 20 per cent., and in some cases of a larger proportion, upon the terms of insurance against fire. There is little doubt that the conditions demanded for policies on life assurance are as open to objection, that is to say, as amenable to competition, as the fire insurance in any of its branches. A reduction, therefore, of life premiums may be reasonably looked for, at no distant time.

The German papers contain the report of a speech delivered by the Emperor of Austria to the States of Hungary, on occasion of the coronation of the Queen, which, it is said, made an extraordinary impression on the assembly, who broke out into cries of "Long, very long may God preserve him." His majesty, with tears in his eyes, concluded, and withdrew, strongly affected, amidst the acclamations of his faithful Hungarians.

An arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, of the date of the 20th of July, has brought the official notification of the government respecting the currency, and fixing the rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. It appears that a deputation of the principal merchants and planters has reached England, for the purpose of presenting a remonstrance against it, and procuring a modification of that part, which fixes the exchange at a rate so low as to be injurious to the colony. They are also instructed to obtain, if possible, from His Majesty's government, the total abolition of all duties on Cape wines. It is stated, in letters from the Cape, that the rate of exchange had been fixed without at all consulting Lord Charles Somerset, or giving him any earlier notice of the course adopted than was necessary to pre-

pare it for publicity in the usual official forms. It is said that he suffers considerable pecuniary loss by the low rate of exchange determined on, and that he is extremely indignant at the whole proceeding. His "leave of absence," which is generally understood to have been sent out to him, would not reach the colony till near the end of August. The merchants connected with the Cape, and residing in London, have also formed a deputation to confer with ministers on the alteration in the currency. They appear to be of opinion that an exchange at 2s. the rix-dollar would be considered fair by the planters.

The legislative assemblies of Tobago have closed their session with a strong and interesting remonstrance to Sir Frederick Robinson, upon the whole of his conduct towards the island for many years; the outline of the complaint being, that "he has not made the law the measure of his government." The chief topic embraced under this accusation is a proclamation for introducing British silver and copper (something in the nature of the Cape question now at issue) into Tobago, and for fixing the future exchange.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 19th of September, states that the creation of the new financial junta has excited greater hopes and fears than any measure which has been adopted since the last restoration; and that the Danish minister had been recalled at the instigation of the French ambassador, who had, moreover, obtained an order to prevent his Excellency from passing through Paris on his return. The Madrid Gazette of the same date contains an account of the introduction of the United States ambassador, Mr. Everett, and a report of the speech delivered by his Excellency to the Spanish Court on the occasion. He speaks of the feelings of friendship "which the geographical situation of the two nations invites them to cultivate;" and mentions that nature, in placing them in the neighbourhood of each other, on different important points of their possessions, appears to have invited them to be friends.

According to statements in the Morning Chronicle, it should appear that, in consequence of the pressing remonstrances of the ambassadors of England and France, important modifications are upon the eve of taking place in the system of government in Spain. A general amnesty, it is said, is at last to be proclaimed, and some system of checks upon the phrenzy of priestcraft tyranny to be admitted. Changes in the ministry have taken place, that seem to countenance this expectation. But Ferdinand is the coward slave of fanatic and rapacious priests; and we have little hope from him, but of prevarication, treachery and proscription.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

Extract from a *Meteorological Journal*, kept at *High Wycombe, Bucks.* Lat. $51^{\circ} 37' 3''$
North, Long. $40^{\circ} 3''$ West. By JAMES G. TATEM.

Days.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		Rain.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.				
Aug. 28	61	55	29.79	29.74	0.075	NE	Rainy morning, then fair.	
29	64.50	55.50	29.83	29.81	0.45	SW	Light showers.	
30	63.75	55	29.85	29.83	—	SW	Fair.	
31	70.50	56.25	29.85	29.84	—	S	Dull and heavy.	
Sept. 1	70	56.50	29.86	29.85	—	N	Fair.	
2	70	50	29.94	29.89	—	NW	Do.	
3	63	50.25	29.95	29.88	—	NW	Dull and threatening.	
4	64	40.50	29.81	29.77	—	NW	Fair.	
5	57.50	37	29.83	29.79	—	NW	Do.	
6	58.50	48.50	29.74	29.64	—	NW	Dull heavy weather.	
7	61.75	48	29.52	29.38	0.0125	SW	Fair day—rain at night.	
8	66.50	39	29.44	29.35	—	W	Fair.	
9	63	49.75	29.48	29.45	—	SW	Variable.	
10	63.75	54.50	29.39	29.25	0.4875	SE	Dull & heavy, rain at night	
11	62.50	53	29.33	29.28	0.04375	SE	Fair day—rain at night.	
12	63.75	50.50	29.64	29.45	—	E	Fair.	
13	66	49	29.52	29.37	0.525	E	Rain.	
14	62.50	58	29.25	29.16	1.1625	N	Fair day—wet night.	
15	63.50	50	29.51	29.28	0.0375	NW	Fair until night.	
16	64	57.50	29.56	29.55	0.33125	S	Heavy rain in the night.	
17	65	55	29.55	29.55	0.09375	S	Dull with little rain.	
18	62.25	60	29.55	29.49	0.1125	S	Showery.	
19	63.25	49	29.55	29.53	0.0125	S	Partially fair.	
20	66.50	57.50	29.48	29.46	0.13125	S	Rain, afterwards fine.	
21	57.50	54	29.35	29.31	0.65	SW	Heavy showers.	{ Rainbow seen 4 p.m.
22	62	38.75	29.66	29.37	—	W	Fair.	
23	58	47.50	29.77	29.74	—	NE	Do.	
24	63.50	60.50	29.84	29.76	—	S	Do.	
25	65	56.50	29.80	29.79	0.1875	S	Fair until evening.	
26	62	45.25	29.75	29.69	—	SE	Morning dull—then fair.	
27	60.50	38	30.03	29.90	—	N	Fair.	
28	60	46	30.08	30.05	—	E	Do.	
29	60	41	30.02	29.84	—	E	Do.	
30	57.50	46	29.71	29.65	0.45	E	Rain after 5 p.m.	

Thermometer.

Barometer.

Greatest variation in the day, { $27^{\circ} 50'$ } At 3 P.M. 66.50. { 29.100 ths } At 8 A.M. 29.37.
Midnight 39. { of an inch } 10 P.M. 29.66.

The whole quantity of rain that fell in the month of August was 3.2075, and in September 4.2375. The character given to the weather in August, in the last report, was not changed by the observations made on the four remaining days of that month. September was warm and fine, although much rain fell, chiefly in the middle of the month: the variation in the barometer very trifling considering the season; and only once did the wind rise above a gentle breeze, on the 10th.

JAMES G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, 17th October, 1825.

Temperature of London, for September 1825: 9 A.M. North Aspect, in the Shade.

1	Fine	67	9	Fine	61	17	Showery	66	24	Cloudy	62
2	Do.	67	10	Do.	63	18	Cloudy	—	25	—	—
3	Cloudy	65	11	Cloudy	—	19	Do.	66	26	Showery	64
4	—	12	Do.	64	20	Do.	65	27	Fine	59
5	Cloudy	59	13	Showery	61	21	Wet	67	28	Do.	59
6	Fine	58	14	Do.	64	22	Showery	64	29	Do.	59
7	Do.	59	15	Cloudy	65	23	Fine	59	30	Do.	57
8	Do.	62	16	Do.	64						

Q IN THE CORNER.

Bruton-street, Oct. 11, 1825.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 416.

3 A

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE public mind has of late years been much attracted towards the subject of Diseases of the *Spine*. The column of bones, to which the term *Spine* has been affixed, effects so essential a purpose in the architecture of the human frame, that whatever causes tend to destroy its efficiency, whether they arise from affections of the pillar itself, or of its collateral supports, endanger the safety and well-being of the whole living fabric. The number of writers who have made these diseases the object of their inquiries shows, either that the disorders in question have become much more frequent than formerly, or that the attention of the public, and of medical practitioners, has, from some cause or other, been invited to the more attentive consideration of them; or that the latter have become better informed of the causes, symptoms, and modes of efficiently treating this class of disorders. Be this as it may, it is certain that, amongst those writers who have written on spinal diseases, there exists much discrepancy of opinion, both as to the causes and indications of cure in many cases of spinal deformity. The etiology offered by some, to explain the deranged condition of the vertebral column, has been declared to be, by competent judges of the case, *impossible*; and some methods of cure, founded upon the theories proposed, have been pronounced to be as irreconcilable with the anatomical structure of the parts, as inconsistent with fair physiological deduction. Other writers, on the diseases in question, have assigned causes for them, consistent with the medical philosophy of the day; and have suggested modes of treatment in strict accordance with sound physiological reasoning. That the subjects of *Curvature of the Spine* are to be looked for amongst the young of the softer sex, and amidst the higher classes of society, is a fact that will not be denied. The female offspring of those whose circumstances authorize, and whose station requires, a luxurious style of living, and the refinements of a fashionable life, are too often the victims of a system of education, the details of which, during childhood, but principally during adolescence, exhibit a determined disregard to the indications of nature in respect of the *physical* perfection of the *form*, and a recklessness of the means by which the material organism is to acquire growth and development. It is not surprising, therefore, that, while the intellectual advancement of the pupil has been ensured, and the progress in elegant accomplishments rendered satisfactory to the teacher, and delightful to the parent, that the *physical education* of the scholar has been neglected, and her fitness for undertaking the active duties of life unthought-of and uncared-for. A young lady, legitimately

educated, is taught to avoid all awkward movements,—to maintain an upright carriage of the person in walking, and an elegant position at the harp and pianoforte; while those habits and exercises, to which the playfulness, restless activity, and buoyant spirits of childhood have so invincible a propensity, are proscribed; or, if not totally interdicted, are admitted with such restraints, and under such modifications, as materially to weaken their effect in unfolding and improving the physical powers. The writer boldly asserts, that, with the refined parts of the education of girls, a certain degree of *hoydenism* must be tolerated—a dispensation from the rigid rules of the dancing and the *drilling* master. But shall the daughter of a peer—of a cabinet minister—of a senator,—must a young lady *born to a carriage*, be seen *writhing* in ungraceful attitudes, or *skipping* and *scampering* like the girls of a village? If health be an object worth pursuing, this must be permitted. Some one has observed, that the actions of young children are always graceful; and who can witness the gaiety and giddiness, the romping and rioting of childhood, without feelings of delight? of delight enhanced by the conviction, that these attributes of the youthful state are at once the evidences of health, and the means by which health is to be maintained. If, then, Curvature of the Spine, and other diseases depending upon an atony of the physical structure, are to be prevented, let the energy and activity of youth be encouraged; and let the usages of schools and families be more accordant with the plans and practices of rustic life. The symmetry of the female figure—the perfection of which has been the *beau idéal* of the poet, the study of the painter and the sculptor, will not be impaired by the addition of firmness and tone, which a round of natural and *unforced* exercises, if they be carried even to the *ultra* point of girlish frolic, tend to promote. “Surely it is not necessary,” says the author of the *Study of Medicine*, “in order to acquire all the air and gracefulness of fashionable life, to banish from the hours of recreation the old national amusements of battledore and shuttlecock, of tennis, trap-ball, or any other game that calls into action the bending as well as the extending muscles, gives firmness to every organ, and the glow of health to the entire surface.” It was asserted by Burke,* that an appearance of *fragility* was essential to female beauty; and it has been asserted that the appearance of *helplessness* gave additional charms to the feminine form—but these notions are erroneous; the fragile and helpless

* Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.

helpless woman will, in most cases, with the loss of strength and activity, have to lament the departure of personal attractions.

Up to the present moment, the cases of Continued Fever have maintained the ratio of the time of the year. Scarlatina has been rather frequent among children, and some fatal cases of measles have been reported to the writer. During the last week or so, Catarrh has prevailed extensively: the extraordinary vicissitudes of the atmospherical temperature, during this pe-

riod, sufficiently account for this circumstance. Inflammatory affections of the tonsils and larynx, and some formidable affections of the thoracic viscera, have fallen under the observation and treatment of the Reporter; and upon the whole, it would appear from the alternate mildness and severity of the weather, that the medical practitioner will not want objects upon which he may exert his professional skill.

JAMES FIELD.

Bolt Court, Fleet-street,
Oct. 23, 1825.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE routine of country business at this season has little variety of report. The late few days of chilling weather have given warning for winter quarters; and he is a wise man who preserves his cattle in good case, from the rigours of that season. In such respect, the continental farmers have ever been our superiors. A seer of much notoriety, it seems, has declared for a hard winter. Such an occurrence would undoubtedly be in turn, and prove a *balance* atmospheric. The English winter has, however, of late years, abated much of its pristine severity. We have not since been braced by so intense a frost as that of the year 1739, when a Frost Fair was held upon the Thames. In all the early districts, wheat sowing has long since been finished, and the first-sown looks as healthy and luxuriant as in any former season. In the customarily or accidentally late, this business will be finished in a short time. The fallows work remarkably, indeed universally well. Wheat bearing so good a price, a vast breadth will be sown throughout the island: on some lands where it had better be omitted. Never did the autumnal pastures look of a more beautiful green, or more luxuriant. This will greatly economize a defective turnip crop, whilst it naturally keeps store-stock at a higher price. Seeds, potatoes and fruits have proved beyond expectation, from the genial character of the latter summer and autumn. Tares, and all spring cattle-crops, are at present in a flourishing state; as is the general state of our country affairs, most happily, including the condition of the labourers, none of whom hitherto seem even to have dreamed of a *strike*. The miserable plan of *broadcasting* wheat even yet enslaves the majority; to which must be added, that the prevailing drill-system is inadequate to secure a clean tilth. Wheat sowing has been remarkably early in Scotland. Such is the mildness of the season,

that our hospitable newspapers are constantly treating us with desserts of second crops of strawberries, cherries, and apples. Milch cows are in great request, and fat stock rivals the store in price. Wool is held up, and time will determine the value of that speculation. It would seem that they who held the opinion of a short stock of old wheat (on which we hesitated) judged correctly, from the great prices at this season: unless it be that the great Leviathan population prematurely devours all. They quote horses lower in price, but not in the front ranks. It was said that both cart-horses and farming implements had advanced unusually and greatly after Michaelmas—that the former relaxed a little from the Flemish import, but those horses have been readily sold, and the price is now, perhaps, as high as ever. Pigs likewise, though a stock so speedily multiplied, have maintained a high price for years. The *bub* and *grub* monopoly, so the *fancy* have lately styled it, and the advocates for *free trade* in the article of *first necessity*, have been for years at desperate quill-drawing, and the battle still rages; but the issue, perhaps, will not be so soon decided as either party expects. It is reported that, on the meeting of Parliament, petitions for free trade in corn and provisions will flow in from every manufacturing town in the realm.

Smithfield: —Beef, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 8s. 6d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Dairy-fed, 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 5d.

Corn Exchange: —Wheat, 45s. to 80s.—Barley, 32s. to 48s.—Oats, 25s. to 35s.—Bread (London), 10d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, per load, 65s. to 105s.—Clover, ditto, 80s. to 120s.—Straw, 38s. to 49s.

Coals in the Pool, 34s. 6d. to 43s. 0d. per Chaldron.

Middlesex, Oct. 21st.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—The Raw Sugar market has been limited since our last report, and the grocers have not evinced so eager a disposition to purchase; the prices may be stated to be 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower—but in general the importers are firm. The stock is at present about 1,000 casks less than the corresponding time last year; but there are several ships in dock to unload, which will lessen the difference in the next return; however, buyers are cautious in purchasing.

Refined Sugars.—The market is at present very dull, and the exporters for Hamburg have been limited; large lumps for grocers have been reduced in price 1s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion.

Foreign Sugars.—There is little or no demand for Brown Brazils, or low Yellow Havannahs, and prices are without variation.

Coffee is very dull and heavy; the orders from the Continent are limited, and prices lower than the article can be procured for. We may say there is a general reduction of 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for Rum continues steady, 30 to 40 per ton; over-proof brings 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy continues at our prices, and Hollands in little demand, although fine qualities are scarce.

Spices.—East-India Ginger is in demand for home trade, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; inferior Pepper, for shipping, sells readily from 5¼d. to 5¾d. per lb.; no alteration in other spices.

Tea.—The Company have issued their declaration for next sale. In the market, Boheas have sold rather lower last week, but other sorts are without alteration.

Tobacco.—The supplies are coming in plentiful, but the transactions at present are so limited that prices are nominal.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—In these articles there is no alteration since our last Report.

Wine is in considerable demand since the reduction of duties has taken place; and the Revenue is greatly benefited by the reduction, as the importation and consumption have wonderfully increased: there are at present in *one vault (called the East Vault of the London Docks)* from 24 to 25,000 butts and pipes of Wine, all in bond. This dock covers a space of seven acres and a half of ground; all the other vaults of the London Docks are equally stored with immense quantities of wine.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Hamburg, 37. 1.—Paris, 25. 60.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Bordeaux, 25. 60.—Vienna, 10.—Madrid, 37.—Cadiz, 37.—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 49½.—Genoa, 44¾.—Naples, 40¾.—Lisbon, 51.—Oporto, 51.—Dublin, 9½.—Cork, 9½.

Prices of Stocks.—The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 87¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 89¾; 4 per Cent. 1822, 103; 3½ per Cent., 95½; Bank Stock, 224 to 225.

Prices of Bullion.—Foreign Gold in Bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New Doubloons,—Silver in Bars, Standard, 5s. 1d.—New Dollars, 4s. 11¼d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 335l.—Birmingham, 340.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 127l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 302l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1,200l.—Neath, 380l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,100l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 13½l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Sun Fire, 220l.—GAS LIGHT and Chartered Company, 56l.—City Gas-Light Company, 75l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 318.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—

Sweet Jordan, per cwt... 10l. to 10l. 10s.

Bitter 4l. to 4l. 4s.

ALUM per ton 15l.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt. 31s.

United States 31s. to 33s.

Quebec Pearl 34s. to 35s.

BARILLA:—

Teneriffe per ton 18l.

Carthagea 21l. to 22l.

Alicant 20l. to 21l.

Sicily 18l. 10s. to 19l.

BRIMSTONE:—Rough per ton 7l. 10s. to 8l.

COCOA:—

West-India per cwt. 60s. to 80s.

Trinidad 70s. to 85s.

Grenada 70s. to 95s.

Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE (in Bond):—

Jamaica per cwt. 54s. to 68s.

——, fine 90s. to 95s.

——, very fine 95s. to 100s.

Dominica 66s. to 86s.

Berbice 66s. to 85s.

COTTON

COTTON WOOL (in Bond):—

West India, common, per lb.	9d. to 10½d.
Grenada	11d. to 13d.
Berbice	11d. to 12d.
Demerara	10½d. to 12d.
Sea Island	15d. to 27d.
New Orleans	9d. to 12d.
Georgia, Bowed	8d. to 13d.
Bahia	11d. to 12d.
Maranham	11½d. to 12d.
Para	10d. to 10½d.
Mina	10d. to 11d.
Pernambucco	12d. to 13d.
Surat	5½d. to 7d.
Madras	7d. to 7½d.
Bengal	5½d. to 7½d.
Bourbon	10d. to 15d.
Smyrna	10½d. to 12d.
Egyptian	11d. to 12d.
CURRENTS	per cwt. 104s. to 106s.
FIGS:—Turkey	45s. to 56s.
FLAX:—Riga	per ton 46l. to 53l.
Druana	46l. to 48l.
Petersburgh	45l. to 47l.
HEMP:—Riga	per ton 47l. to 48l.
Petersburgh	40l. to 43l.
—, half clean	36l. to 37l.
INDIGO:—	
Caraccas Floras ..	per lb. 11s. 6d. to 13s.
Sobra	9s. to 10s.
East India	7s. to 13s.
IRON:—	
Petersburgh, per ton	23l. to 23l. 10s.
British Bar	13l. to 13l. 10s.
OILS:—Palm	per cwt. 29s.
Whale, Cape (in Bond)	per tun 28l.
Galipoli	44l. to 45l.
Linseed	23l. to 23l. 10s.
Lucca	per jar 7l. to 7l. 10s.
Florence	per half-chest 25s. to 27s.
PEPPER (in Bond)	per lb. 5d. to 5½d.
PIMENTO (in Bond)	per lb. 11d. to 12d.
RICE:—East-India ..	per cwt. 23s. to 30s.

Carolina, new 38s. to 40s.
 —, old 37s. to 38s.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cognac, per gall. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.
 —, Bourdeaux.... 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.
 Geneva, Hollands 2s. to 2s. 2d.
 Rum, Jamaica 2s. 7d. to 3s. 3d.
 —, Leeward Island..... 2s. to 2s. 4d.

SUGAR:—

Jamaica per cwt. 70s. to 80s.
 Demerara, &c. 70s. to 76s.
 St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 70s. to 80s.
 Refined, (in Bond):—
 Large Lumps 41s. to 44s.
 Good and Middling 50s. to 59s.
 Patent Fine Loaves 57s. to 62s.

TALLOW:—

Russia per cwt. 37s. to 39s.

TAR:—

Archangel per barrel 16s. to 17s.
 Stockholm..... 16s.

TEA (E.-India Company's prices):—

Bohea per lb. 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3½d.
 Congou 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.
 Souchong 3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
 Campoi 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
 Twankay..... 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d.
 Hyson..... 4s. 4d. to 6s.
 Gunpowder 4s. 11d. to 6s. 3d.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb.
 —, fine colour .. 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.
 —, fine colour .. 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.
 Virginia 5d. to 8d.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port, per pipe 138 galls. 42l. to 56l.
 — New Ditto..... 24l. to 36l.
 Lisbon .. per pipe 140 ditto 23l. to 35l.
 Madeira, per pipe 110 ditto 25l. to 95l.
 Calcavella, per pipe 140 ditto 33l. to 45l.
 Sherry .. per butt 130 ditto 23l. to 63l.
 Teneriffe per pipe 120 ditto 22l. to 32l.
 Claret .. per hhd. 56 ditto 18l. to 58l.
 Spanish Red per tun 252 ditto 15l. to 30l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 23d of September and the 19th of October 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY FILED.

BROMLEY, Mary and J. Gillings, Commercial-road, cheesemongers, Sept. 20
 Coulthard, J. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, cable and anchor-merchant, Oct. 4
 Mackenzie, G. Bull-and-Mouth-street, merchant, Sept. 23
 Pain, R.G. Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, Sept. 23
 Powell, J. Southampton-buildings, Holborn, tailor, Oct. 6
 Savery, F. Bristol, merchant, Sept. 13
 Tatton, T. Gerrard-street, Soho, grocer, Oct. 11
 Yorkston, G. Tottenham-court-road, cheesemonger, Oct. 15
 Young, B. John's-place, Camberwell-new-road, carpenter, Oct. 10

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 65.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AUGHTIE, T. Poultry, grocer. (Webb, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Barnes, W. Richardby, Cumberland, hay and corn-

merchant. (Law and Bendle, Carlisle; and Mounsey and Gray, Staple's-inn)
 Booty, J. Newport, grocer. (Griffiths, Newport; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Brinley, J. S. Birchin-lane, ship and insurance-broker. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
 Bridgeman, J. Bethnal-green, tallow-chandler. (Thomson, Minories)
 Brown, J. Shadwell, plumber. (Baddeley, Leman-street)
 Butler, T. Old Radford, Nottingham, joiner. (Cursham, Nottingham; and Gregory, Clement's-inn)
 Byers, N. Bath-street, Clerkenwell, oilman. (Harrison, Walbrook-buildings)
 Collens, F. Pall Mall, man-milliner. (W. A. Becketts, Golden-square)
 Coley, H. F. Broad-street, wine-merchant. (Wadison, Austin-friars)
 Cooper, T. W. Liverpool, chemist. (Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
 Cowdroy, W. Gorton, Lancaster, glue-maker. (Hinde, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)
 Dennett, C. R. Fulham-road, Little Chelsea, cheesemonger. (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone)
 Dickinson,

- Dickinson, J. Church-passage, Guildhall, warehouseman. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
- Dobson, J. Hesketh-with-Becconsalt, grocer. (Pilkington, Preston; and Blakelock and Plowman, Serjeant's-inn)
- Emerson, J. and S.S. Whitechapel-road, cornfactors. (Eicke, Old Broad-street)
- Fairclough, R. Liverpool, painter and glazier. (Lace and Co., Liverpool; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple)
- Follett, J. Bath, innkeeper. (Hellings, Bath; and Makinson, Temple)
- Ford, R. Bridgewater, merchant. (Trever, Bridgewater; and Holme and Co., New-inn)
- Ford, W. Broadway, Blackfriars, tea-dealer. (Tottie and Co., Poultry)
- Hall, W. Gutter-lane, warehouseman. (Birkett and Co., Cloak-lane)
- Haworth, A. and J. Whitehead, Lever Banks, near Bolton, calico-printers. (Cluge and Thompson, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Harvey, W. Cloudeley-terrace, Islington, surgeon. (Johnson, Carmarthen-street, Tottenham-court-road)
- Higgs, E. Thornbury, Gloucester, victualler. (Willington, jun. Bristol; Short, ditto; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
- Hill, W. Arundel-street, Pantion-square, tailor. (Tanner, New Basinghall-street)
- Hobbs, B. and W. S. Hellyer, Redbridge, Southampton, ship-builders. (Hewson, Gosport; and Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
- Houghton, J. Manchester, linen-draper. (Petty, Manchester; and Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Huddy, G. Mark-lane, hop and seed-merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Hulthin, T. Catherine-street, Tower-hill, merchant. (Tomlinson and Co., King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street)
- Jacobs, E. Windsor, dealer in jewellery. (Isaacs, Bury-street)
- Johnson, J. B. and J. O'Callaghan, Liverpool, merchants. (Crump, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Johns, H. I. Devonshire, banker. (Sole and Tink, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)
- Kincaid, J. Spital-square, silk-manufacturer. (Collins, Spital-square)
- King, C. Cranbrook, banker. (Hague, Cranbrook; and Pearson, Temple)
- King, T. Bermondsey-new-road, linen-draper. (Jones, Size-lane)
- Levin, W. L. Grove-lane, Camberwell, merchant. (Robinson, Walbrook)
- Lowe, W. Liverpool, broker. (Steel, Liverpool; and Steel and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside)
- Massey, W. Heaton Norris, cotton-manufacturer. (Seddon, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- Millin, E. Berkeley-square, shoemaker. (Hill, Welbeck-street)
- Mollen, J. G. and R. Alger, Change-alley, timber-merchants. (Gordon, Nicholas-lane)
- Nachbar, J. jun. Old Brentford, gardener
- Nash, J. Bristol, wharfinger. (Salter, Birmingham; and Holme and Co., New Inn)
- Nichol, J. and P. Cornhill, merchants. (Smith and Were, Cooper's-hall, Basinghall-street)
- Pain, R. G. City, underwriter. (Sandys and Son, Crane-court, Fleet-street)
- Ploudford, J. Queen-street, Cheapside, tallow-chandler. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street)
- Potter, C. Scarborough, Yorkshire, coach-painter. (Thornton, Scarborough; and Lever, Gray's-inn)
- Pringle, J. London-road, victualler. (Gates and Hardwicke, Laurence-lane)
- Procter, S. Calverley, clothier. (Atkinson and Co. Leeds; and Stocker and Dawson, New Bowell-court)
- Robinson, R. Friday-street, tavern-keeper. (Fisher, Featherstone-buildings)
- Robson, W. J. Oxford-street, grocer. (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-street)
- Sandwell, J. Strand, tavern-keeper. (Mitchell and Owen, New London-street, Crutched-friars)
- Smith, J. Broad-street, broker. (Mahony, Quality-court, Chancery-lane)
- Squire, J. and W. and W. W. Prideaux, Kingsbridge, Devon, bankers. (Wyse and Weymouth, Kingsbridge; and Alexander and Son, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn)
- Stevens, J. Lime-street, merchant. (Sweet and Co., Basinghall-street)
- Sumner, T. Clithero, Lancashire, ironmonger. (Burrish, Birmingham; and Tooke and Carr, Gray's-inn)
- Sutcliffe, T. Halifax, cotton-spinner. (Bowker, Rochdale; and Kaye and Whittaker, Dyer's-buildings)
- Tristram, J. Wolverhampton, ironmaster. (Smith Wolverhampton; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
- Tucker, T. High-street, Borough, oil and colour-man. (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane)
- Tutin, R. Birmingham, builder. (Smith, Arnold, and Haines, Birmingham; and Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)
- Walker, W. and T. Baker, Cannon-street, grocers. (Gadsden and Barlow, Austin-friars)
- Watts, J. F. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker. (Reardon and Davis, Corbett-court, Gracechurch-street)
- Welsford, J. Little Guildford-street, Southwark, timber-merchant. (Smith, Basinghall-street)
- Whitelock, J. Retford, Nottinghamshire, draper. (Law and Coates, Manchester; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
- Witherington, C. H. Borough-road, apothecary. (Cooper, New-inn)
- Wood, D. Milk-street, woollen-warehouseman. (Tomlinson and Co., Copthall-court)

DIVIDENDS.

- ATKINSON, W. Clements-lane, Lombard-street, Nov. 8
- Aves, W. Watton, Oct. 29
- Avison, J. Easburn, Yorkshire, Nov. 8
- Barlow, J. Wimbledon, Oct. 8
- Batters, J. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Bell, H. Bourn, Oct. 29
- Berry, N. Huddersfield, Oct. 31
- Bowman, R. Liverpool, Nov. 10
- Cella, P. George-street, Minorities, Oct. 29
- Chamberlayne, T. and W. Williams, Cumberland-street, Portman-square, Nov. 19
- Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Chesterford-mills, and Stratford-mills, Essex, Nov. 12
- Clark, J. Trowbridge, Nov. 7
- Compton, P.A. Beckenham, Nov. 5
- Corfield, C. W. Norwich, Oct. 14
- Cox, R. Cow-cross, West Smithfield, Dec. 10
- Cox, J. Wells, Somerset, Nov. 1
- Cotterell, C. Southampton, Oct. 29
- Crosby, R. Kentish-town, Oct. 29
- Cutmore, J. Birchin-lane, Oct. 29
- Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, Oct. 29
- Davison, J. Gutter-lane, Oct. 29
- Davis, W. Lewisham, Kent, Nov. 12
- Dinmore, C. Norwich, Oct. 31
- Dorrian, J. J. Cleveland-court, St. James's, Nov. 8
- Dousbury, R. Bell-lane, Spital-fields, Nov. 5
- Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, Oct. 29
- Dunn, T. Durham, Nov. 8
- Eade, C. Stowmarket, Oct. 14
- Field, W. London, Nov. 1
- Flaherty, T. Bath, Oct. 18
- Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 27
- Fyffe, E.C. New Cavendish-street, Nov. 5
- Gardie, L. formerly of New-street, Covent-garden, but now of Regent-street, Nov. 8
- Gateby, A. Manchester, Nov. 7
- Gilbee, N. Denton, Kent, Oct. 11
- Gough, J. Dursley, Gloucester, Oct. 22
- Gray, M. J. C. Non-street-road, Nov. 12
- Hall, W. Layton's-buildings, Southwark, Oct. 29
- Hall, H. Kingsland, Oct. 15
- Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, Oct. 29
- Hammond, G. Kirkby, Wiske, York, Nov. 10
- Hart, G. Cheltenham, Oct. 24
- Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, Nov. 5
- Harding, T. and J. R. Bristol, Nov. 1
- Hazard, D. Hackney, Oct. 15
- Hill, J. Carlisle, Oct. 21
- Hitchen, G. and T. Westenholme, Sheffield, Oct. 24
- Holland, T. Nottingham, Oct. 27
- Holmes, T. Nottingham, Oct. 25
- Howes, W. jun. Hobart's-terrace, Commercial-road, Nov. 8
- Hyde, J. Winchester, Nov. 8
- Jenkins, J. J. Bermondsey-wall, Oct. 25
- Johnson, R. Lane-end, Stafford, Oct. 17
- Kenning, G. Spitalfields, Nov. 5
- Knight, J. Mile-end-road, Oct. 29
- Lancaster, J. jun. Bethnal-green-road, Oct. 15
- Laughton, J. Arbour-square, Commercial-road, Nov. 5
- Levy, H. Rathbone-place, Oct. 27
- Lewis, J. Bristol, Oct. 26
- Lingham, J. Worcester, Oct. 27
- Little, A. Bradford, York, Oct. 24
- MacDonnell, M., J. MacDonnell,

- and J. Bushell, Broad-street, Nov. 8
 Mailinon, A. and J. Huddersfield, Oct. 18
 Manifold, J. Kendal, Oct. 24
 Mather, E. Oxford, Oct. 29
 Mitchel, E. and S. Norwich, Nov. 1
 Noad, J. Beckington, Nov. 3
 Nowill, J. and J. Burch, Jewry-street, Aldgate, Nov. 8
 Oldacres, W. Lea Grange, Leicestershire, Nov. 5
 Outram, J. and W. Welsh, Liverpool, Nov. 2
 Parkinson, T. sen. Scawby, Lincoln, Oct. 25
 Park, T. Kingstanley, Oct. 25
 Persent, M. W. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, Oct. 29
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, Oct. 1
 Pitcher, W. Salisbury-square, Oct. 27
- Quick, W. Liverpool, Nov. 9
 Rawlins, J. Milton, Oxfordshire, Nov. 8
 Richmond, R. Leicester, Oct. 26
 Robinson, H. T. Gun-street, Old Artillery-ground, Nov. 8
 Robson, G. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 5
 Roberts, J. High Holborn, Nov. 1
 Rolfes, W. G. Fenchurch-street, Oct. 29
 Rowland, E. L. Ruabon, Nov. 5
 Searle, H. Strand, Nov. 5
 Shanley, H. Little Argyle-street, Oct. 29
 Shave, W. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, Nov. 8
 Simpson, J. Holbeck, York, Oct. 27
 Singer, N. P. Liverpool, Nov. 5
 Sinclair, A. Castle-street, Birchin-lane, Nov. 5
- Smith, J. Bradmirch, Devon, Oct. 27
 Squire, J. Kendall, Westmoreland, Nov. 3
 Stabler, F. York, Nov. 1
 Stones, D. and T. Ashworth, York, Oct. 17
 Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, Nov. 8
 Thompson, J. and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, Nov. 5
 Tomsey, J. Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, Oct. 15
 Tute, N. Wakefield, York, Nov. 4
 Wells, G. Oxford-street, Nov. 1
 Williams, W. Amen-corner, Nov. 5
 Wilson, R. Birmingham, Nov. 5
 Woodhouse, J. and M. Woodhouse, Mincing-lane, Nov. 8
 Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, Nov. 1
 Wright, E. Oxford-street, Nov. 8

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON's Encyclopædia of Agriculture is now just ready.

Poetic Hours; consisting of occasional poems, translations, stanzas to music, &c. are announced by Mr. G. F. Richardson.

Mr. John Timbs has in the press "Cameleon Sketches," uniform in size with his "Promenade round Dorking."

Mr. Boone's Book of Churches and Sects may speedily be expected.

The long-announced Gardener's Magazine will be commenced at Christmas.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance for 1826, will be ready in a few days.

Heads of Lectures in Divinity are announced for publication by Dr. John Banks Hollingsworth.

Mr. Tennant, author of Anster Fair, has a new Dramatic Poem in the press.

Captain Brooke is about to publish "Travels through Lapland and Sweden," and "Winter Sketches in Lapland."

The Amulet; or Christian and Literary Remembrancer, is nearly ready.

Waterloo; or the British Minstrel, a Poem, in five cantos, is announced for publication.

A fac-simile reprint of Hamlet, 1604 (in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire), is said to be in progress.

The Rev. F. Dibdin announces a new edition of "An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics."

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of Vindiciæ Hebraicæ, &c., has in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works; to which will be prefixed a Popular Essay on the still existing remains of the uninspired writings of the ancient Hebrew Sages.

The Principles of Analytical Geometry, designed for the use of Students, are in the press.

The second part of "Laconics; or the best Words of the best Authors," with

Portraits of Addison, Pope, Johnson, Franklin, and Goldsmith, will be published on December 1.

Biographia Scottiana; or Lives of the Scots Worthies, is announced for publication in numbers.

The Memoirs of the Prince de Montmorency are on the eve of publication, in Paris.

The Duties of a Lady's Maid, by a Lady, are announced as in the press.

Dr. Nuttall announces as preparing, P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo and Interlineal Translation accompanying the Text; with references to a Scanning Table, and exhibiting every variety of Hexameter Verse, intended as an introduction to the reading of the Latin Poets.

The third edition of Stuart's History of the Steam Engine is just ready.

William Tell, translated from the German of Frederic Schiller, will speedily be published in small 8vo.

Mr. Galt's new work, entitled "The Last of the Lairds, or the Life and Opinions of Malachi Mailings, Esq., of Aultbiggings," may shortly be expected.

The Auto-biographical Memoirs of Ferdinand Frank are in the press.

A new edition of the Italian Novelists, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq., is announced for speedy publication.

A Treatise on Clock and Watch-making, theoretical and practical, by Thomas Reid, author of the article "Horology," in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, is announced.

We understand that the author of "Biblical Gleanings," whose studies peculiarly qualify him for the work, is preparing for the press a Bibliotheca Theologia, on a new plan, to embrace every publication of value, with Critical Remarks, and Biographical Sketches. The First Part of which will shortly appear.

Mr. Chandos Leigh has in the press "The Queen of Golconda's Fete," and other poems.

The publication of the Library for the People

People will be commenced in Sixpenny Numbers, on December 3.

Obstinacy, a Tale, will be published in a few days.

Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connexion with the Shows of the Eleusinian and other Mysteries. By James Christie, a member of the Society of Dilettanti. 1 vol. demy 4to. with plates, will shortly be published.

Dr. Ayre announces Researches in Pathology, Part I. containing an Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsies.

Time's Telescope for 1826 is preparing, and will be published in November. Besides contributions from several eminent living poets, the volume will be embellished with a highly finished engraving and some original music.

Facts and Fancies; or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Mr. Hartshorne, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press a volume of Metrical Romances.

An octavo edition of Moore's Life of Sheridan is now just ready.

Mignet's History of the French Revolution is announced for publication.

Proposals are issued for publishing a half-length Portrait of George Birkbeck, Esq., M.D.; to be engraved in mezzotinto by Dawe, from a painting by Lane.

An History of the Roman Emperors, from Augustus to the last Constantine, is announced, from the classic pen of Mr. C. A. Elton.

The author of "The Two Rectors" has in the press a work, entitled "The Converts."

Mrs. Hofland announces a new volume, entitled "Reflection."

A third series of Sayings and Doings may shortly be expected.

A Quarterly Magazine will be commenced at Cork on January 1, 1826.

Baron Cuvier announces a new edition of Buffon, to which he will prefix two introductory volumes.

A new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with Materia Medica, is in the press, from the pen of the author of the "New London Medical Pocket Book," &c.

Among the publishing novelties is the announcement of an extensive work, entitled Constable's Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications, in various departments of literature, the sciences, and the arts. To appear in weekly numbers.—The design is to reprint in a cheap form several interesting and valuable publications, hitherto placed beyond the reach of a great proportion of readers, and to issue in that form many original treatises which are now in preparation; among which are the following works:—

Devotional Exercises, Prayers and Me-

ditations, original and selected, by Robert Morehead, A.M. of Baliol College, Oxford.
J. G. Lockhart's (LL.B.) Life of Robert Burns.

History of Voyages, from the earliest times. 3 vols.

The Life and Discoveries of Captain James Cook. 3 vols.

History and present state of South America. 2 vols.

History of the Earth and Animated Nature, by James Wilson, Esq. assisted by several distinguished naturalists. 6 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) Narrative of the Settlement and Present State of Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, and the Coasts and Islands of Australia. 2 vols.

History of British India, and of the commerce of Europe with the Eastern nations. 3 vols.

A treatise on Road-making, Railways, Wheel-carriages, and the Strength of Animals, by George Buchanan, Esq.

Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk.
Life of Andrew Hofer, general of the Tyrolese.

History of Inventions and Discoveries, by Professor John Beckman. Translated from the German. 4 vols.

Lives of the Reformers—Martin Luther, Melancthon, Cranmer, Calvin, Alasco, Zuingle, and John Knox. 2 vols.

Health and Longevity. Rules for the preservation of health, and the attainment of long life, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. A new edition. Revised by a physician. 2 vols.

The Narrative of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, to discover the source of the Nile. 4 vols.

Murray's (Hugh, F.R.S.E.) History of Greenland, the Whale Fishery, and of the Northern Voyages of Discovery. 2 vols.

A Treatise on the Principles of Metallic and Paper Money, and the theory and practice of exchange, by J. R. M'Culloch, Esq.

History of the Origin and Progress of Printing, Engraving, Paper-making, and other Arts and Inventions. 2 vols.

Biography of Illustrious British Statesmen.

A Systematic View of the more Popular and Practical parts of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry. 3 vols.

History, Principles, and Advantages of Benefit Societies, Banks for Savings, and Assurances on Lives.

Journey to the Holy Land, by the Viscount de Chateaubriand, peer of France. Translated from the French. 2 vols.

Military Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington. 3 vols.

Life of General Washington. 2 vols.

Life of Horatio Viscount Nelson. 2 vols.

Biography of distinguished Individuals who have contributed to modern improvement in the arts, sciences, and commerce.

History of the Discovery, Revolutions, and Present State, Political and Commercial, of the Continent of America. 3 vols.

History

History of Ancient Greece. 3 vols.

History of Modern Greece and the Ionian Islands, by Charles Maclarn, Esq. 2 vols.

History of Rome. 3 vols.

Memoirs of the Life of Duncan Forbes of Culloiden, with some particulars of the Rebellion in the year 1745.

Memoirs of Alexander Murray, D.D., professor of Oriental languages in the University of Edinburgh. Original correspondence and the biographical notice by Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart.

Life of Mary Queen of Scots. 2 vols.

History of England, and of Great Britain to the present time. 5 vols.

History of Scotland, by William Ritchie, Esq. 3 vols.

British Sermon Writers.—Extracts from eminent Divines. Selected by John Clayton, Esq. 2 vols.

Universal Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary. 3 vols.

A New General Atlas.

The first numbers are now in a forward state, and special announcements are daily expected.

Facts and Fancies; or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the author of "Solace of an Invalid."

The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or a Guide to the choice of useful modern Books in British and foreign literature, with biographical, literary, and critical notices, by William Goodhugh, is preparing for publication in 1 vol. post 8vo.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison is printing a Parting Memorial, consisting of discourses written and preached in China; at Singapore, on board ship at sea, in the Indian Ocean; at the Cape of Good Hope; and in England.

A new annual work is announced, under the title of "The Literary Scrap Book, for 1826; containing the most striking and popular pieces in English literature published within the past year." It may be expected early in January.

The English Gaelic and Gaelic English Dictionary is printed, and will be published early in November.

Characters Contrasted; or, Character modified by Education, by the author of the "Mirven Family," in 1 vol. 12mo., is in the press.

The Rev. Robert Hall's Sermon on the Death of Dr. Ryland will be published on the 1st of November.

Memoirs of the late Rev. S. Morell, of Norwich, by the Rev. J. Binney, of Newport, in 1 vol. 12mo.

Waterloo; or, the British Minstrel, a poem, in five cantos, by J. H. Brudfield, is in the press.

A new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with *materia medica*, is in the press, from the pen of Mr. Forsyth, author of the New London Medical Pocket Book, &c.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 416.

On the 22d of November will be published Time's Telescope, for 1826; or, a complete Guide to the Almanack, and the astronomer's, botanist's and naturalist's guide for the year.

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of *Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*, &c., has now in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works; to which will be prefixed, a popular essay on the still existing remains of the uninspired writings of the ancient Hebrew sages.

Mr. Kendall's Letters to a Friend on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions, will appear early in November.

A new and enlarged edition of Keeper's Travels in search of his Master, will appear at Christmas.

Dr. Johns, F.L.S., has just ready for publication Practical Botany, consisting of two parts. The first part contains an introduction to the Linnean system; the second, the genera of British plants, in a tabular form.

The Holy Inquisition! being an historical statement of the origin, progress, doctrine and fall of that infamous tribunal! originally written in Latin by Philip A. Limborch, D.D., re-modelled and enlarged by C. Mackenzie, will shortly appear.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of the Origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee Houses, &c. &c., intended as a lounge-book for Londoners and their country cousins, is nearly ready for publication.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A catalogue of Books, new and second-hand, the stock of Robinson and Bent, Manchester.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey. By Nicolas Harris Nicolas, esq. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Marshall's Naval Biography. Vol. II. Part 2, 8vo. 15s.

The Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, By Thomas Moore, esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

The Adventures of Don Ulloa. 12mo. 7s.

CHEMISTRY.

An Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment. By Thomas Thompson, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

DRAMA.

Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, with Notes by the Rev. W. Harness. 6 vols. 8vo. £4. 4s.; fine paper, £6. 6s.

EDUCATION.

The Translator, No. 2, 1s.

The Elegant Letter-Writer. 3s.

Horner's Greek Grammar. 12mo. 4s.

Platt's English Synonymes. 12mo. 5s.

Selections from Virgil. 6s.

Horace. 4s. 6d.

Epigrammata e Purioribus Græcæ Anthologia

3 B

thologie Fontibus Hausit ; Annotationibus Jacobii, De Bosch et aliorum instruxit : suas subinde Notulas et Tabulum, Scriptorum Chronologicum adjunxit Joannes Edwards, A.M. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Series of Outline Maps, neatly engraved from designs. By Joseph Woods, Architect. The maps, neatly coloured, with keys, 2s. each ; or, the set complete, 16s.

The Theory and Practice of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, elucidated by numerous Examples, and adapted to the new modes of Tuition. By John Mathe-son. 1s. 6d.

Grey's Memoria Technica, applied to Chronology and History. By J. H. Todd. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Butcher's Chronology of the Kings of England. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Gwilt's Architecture of Vitruvius. 4to. 36s.

The Cathedral Antiquities of England. By John Britton, F.S.A., No. XXXVI., being the second number of Exeter Cathedral. Containing six engravings by J. Le Keux. Medium 4to. 12s. Imp. 4to. £1.

Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain. By John Britton, F.S.A. No. X., with six engravings, by J. Le Keux, &c. Medium 4to. 12s. ; imperial 4to. £1.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in statistical, historical, and descriptive sketches ; interspersed with anecdotes of the arts. By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. 3, with a map and fifteen plates. 8vo. £1. 4s. ; large paper, £1. 16s.

The Pictorial Atlas. No. 1. Folio. 7s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

South's Dissectors' Manual. 8vo. 12s.

Annesley on Diseases of India. 8vo. 18s.

Cooper on Ligaments. 4to. 21s.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. 13. Part I. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. 12mo. 7s.

An Address to the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on the injurious conduct and defective state of that corporation with reference to professional rights, medical science, and the public health. By John Armstrong, M.D. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Aiton's Diary of Husbandry. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

The Vagaries of Nature ; or, Portfolio of Singularities. 8vo. Part 1.

Roscoe on the Law of Actions relating to real Property. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 15s.

Letters on England. By the Baron A. de Stael Holstein. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Relics of Antiquity. 12mo. 4s.

Edwards' Greek Epigrams. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Laconics : or, the best Words of the best Authors, with fine portraits of Montaigne,

Chesterfield, Selden, Swift and Cowley. Part 1. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

A Critical Essay on the Writings of St. Luke, translated from the German of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher : with an introduction by the translator, containing an account of the Controversy respecting the origin of the three first Gospels since Bishop Marsh's dissertations. 1 vol. 8vo. 13s. 6d.

The Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, of the University of Dublin. 8vo. 21s. boards.

Dr. Grey's Memoria Technica ; or, method of Artificial Memory applied to, and exemplified in, the sciences of history and chronology ; together with a new appendix and index verborum. Revised, abridged, and adapted to general use by John Henry Todd. Embellished with a frontispiece by Corbould. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

Sermons and Plans of Sermons on important Texts of Holy Scripture, never before published. By the late Rev. Joseph Benson. Part IV. 8vo.

A Vindication of the Proceedings of the Edinburgh Bible Society, relative to the Apocrypha, against the aspersions of the Eclectic Review. Also, a new edition of the Statement of the Committee of the Edinburgh Bible Society relative to the circulation of the Apocrypha. By the British and Foreign Bible Society. Price 4d.

Dun Allan ; or, Know what you Judge, by the author of "Father Clement." 2d edition, 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc. A Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Miseries of Human Life. New edition. 2 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Outlines of Truth. 12mo. 5s.

Hearts of Steel. By the author of the "Wilderness." 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

The Antiquary's Portfolio. By J. S. Forsyth. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Attic Fragments. By the author of the "Modern Times." Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Tales of To-day, or Modern Facts ; containing narratives of the most extraordinary occurrences of recent date. With illustrative engravings. 7s.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. &c. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, or the Events of Days which are gone. By the author of the "Scriinium." 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Gulliver's Last Voyage, describing Ballymugland, or the floating island. 2s. 6d.

The Brazen Mask. A romance. By Mrs. Charlotte Putney. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 2s.

The Stranger of the Valley. An American tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

The Club. A series of essays, originally published in the Manchester Iris. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Phantasmagoria.

Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Character. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Sherwood's My Uncle Timothy. 2s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Butt's Botanist's Primer. 12mo. 6s.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by the fossil remains of plants peculiar to the Coal Formations. By Edmund Tyrrell Artis. Royal 4to. £2. 10s.

The English Flora. By Sir James E. Smith. 8vo. Vol. 3. 12s.

The Natural History of the Bible, or a description of all the quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects, trees, plants, flowers, gems, and precious stones, mentioned in the Sacred Scriptures. Collected from the best authorities, and alphabetically arranged. By T. M. Harris, D. D. New edition. 12mo. 8s.

POLITICS.

Speeches of the Right Hon. George Canning. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, or a Picture of Negro Slavery. 4s. 6d.

The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery. By the Rev. Blanco White. 3s. 6d.; or a cheap edition, 1s. 6d.; or 16s. per dozen.

POETRY.

The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with Elegies, and other Moral Poems. By Hugh Campbell. 12mo. 6s.

Ella and Sir Eustace.

Mahony's Poems. Foolscap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Skylark. A collection of Songs. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Jephthah, the Mourner, and other Poems.

The Cheltenham Anthology; comprizing original Poems, and translations from the Greek, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and French poets. Edited by W. H. Halpin. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

The Holy War, a Vision; a poem in

five books. To which is added, the Holy War, in prose. With an appendix, containing the substance of the speeches on the Catholic Question, in the House of Lords, &c. By John Bunyan Redivivus. 4s. 6d.

Herban, a poem, in 4 cantos. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Grant's Church History. Vol. 4. 8vo. 14s.

Dissuasives from Popery. 6s.

An Answer to certain Allegations contained in a Critique in the Intellectual Repository, Number VII., New Series, upon a work entitled, "The Trial of the Spirits," or a demonstration of the heavenly doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. By Robert Hindmarsh. 6d.; or, on fine paper, 1s.

An Answer to the Lord Chancellor's Question, "What is a Unitarian?" By J. G. Robberds. 1s.

Allen's Faithful Servant. 2s. 6d.

An Account of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. 8vo. 12s.

Rose's Four Sermons on Protestant Religion in Germany. 8vo. 8s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America. 3 vols. 8vo.

Stewart's Original Persian Letters. 4to. £2. 2s.

The English in Italy. By a distinguished Resident. 3 vols. post 8vo. 30s.

Useful Hints to Travellers. By an Englishman. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Useful Hints to Travellers, going to, or already arrived in, South America; and to military men, or merchants, bound to the West-Indies, India, or any other tropical climate.

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

LACEPEDE.

BERNARD Germain Etienne Laville, Count de Lacepède, was born at Agen, the 16th December 1756, of a noble family: he entered the Bavarian service, but abandoned the field of honour for the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and Lacepède soon became his most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacepède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the king's garden at Paris. When the Revolution broke out he had already published the *Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents*, in continuation of Buffon. But Lacepède's enthusiasm did not blind him to his defects. Comparative anatomy was then merely the skeleton of a science, though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated

facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders; when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared, and opened a new field for the enquiries into the mysteries of nature. Lacepède was one of the first in France to appreciate the superiority of their system. But he had soon reason to find, that comparative anatomy was still in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments and embody them into systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation.*

* We may also refer to his work now so ably in the course of translation, and published by Mr. Whittaker.

M. Lacepède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His *Natural History of Fishes*, 5 vols. 4to., 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in principle, he attached himself to no party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses. He was elected, in 1791, president of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution." During the succeeding horrors of the Revolution, M. Lacepède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacepède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Buonaparte again tore M. Lacepède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As president, it was Count Lacepède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word peace at the head of the senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacepède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies. In private life, M. Lacepède was esteemed and respected by all who knew him: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also published two novels—*Ellival* and *Caroline*, 2 vols.; and *Charles D'Ellival* and *Caroline de Florentino*, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired.

He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*.

His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he took the infection some few weeks since; it was of a very malignant kind, and carried him off on Wednesday the 6th October, at the age of 68. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

Origin of Steam-Boats.

Died, at his house in Cumnock, on the 18th September 1825, after a severe illness, and in the 67th year of his age, James Taylor, Esq., proprietor of the extensive pottery establishment of that place.

The death of this gentleman is more a public loss than is generally imagined. He was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements, and, had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would, long ago, have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects; chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere.

Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Closeburn, and afterwards prosecuted it, during several years, at the university of Edinburgh. Having turned his attention both to medicine and divinity, and gone through a course of studies calculated to fit him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in the church, as he had more than one living offered to his acceptance: but he was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits; particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr. Miller of Dalswinton) carried into effect, the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake at Dalswinton, in the year 1788. It was completely successful—for though on a small scale (being with a four-inch cylinder) and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde canals; and, as it was on a larger scale, the motion was proportionately

ly accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour; thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained.

These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day; and in particular, may be seen mentioned in the *Scot's Magazine* for 1788, vol. 2, page 566; yet, from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed farther in the business; and, as Mr. Taylor had not the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and, on his part, most reluctantly abandoned.

MR. M. MARSHALL.

Died, at Belfast, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., after a few days' illness, Mr. Matthew Marshall, aged 50. He served twenty-five years in the British army, during part of which he was troop serjeant-major in the 6th or Enniskillen dragoons; and was present on the memorable field of Waterloo. In the action of the 18th, the Enniskillens made several brilliant charges against the French cuirassiers;

when Marshall's squadron, dashing into the thickest of the enemy's phalanx, were cut off from the other troops. In endeavouring to return to the British lines, Marshall had his bridle arm broken, and had not proceeded much farther when he was hurled from his horse by a lance which penetrated his side, and a heavy blow broke his right thigh. He lay for some time on the ground under the hoofs of the enemy. When the ground became somewhat clear, he espied a horse without a rider; towards which he crawled, and was about to mount, when a French trooper, galloping up, cut him down. This part of the field was again occupied by the French forces, particularly artillery: and one of the gunners made his mangled body a resting-place for his foot, while ramming his gun. Marshall remained on the field with nineteen lance and sabre wounds on his body, for two days and three nights.—On the regiment returning home, he was discharged with a pension of two shillings a-day, and resided in Belfast, where he maintained the character of an intelligent, unassuming, and industrious man. His remains were attended to the burying-ground by a numerous and respectable assemblage.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Oct. 27.—Official intelligence arrived of the capture of Prome, in the East-Indies, by Sir Arch. Campbell. The place was captured on the 25th April, and with it 101 pieces of ordnance. Nearly a quarter of the town was consumed by fire. Prince Sarawuddy, with the remnant of his people, retired upon the capital, destroying the villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description in the line of his retreat. The native princes placing their hopes, not on resistance, but on the destruction of our armies, by the privation of the means of subsistence.

Sept. 26.—An alarming fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Jacob and Trunks, furriers and leather-dressers, White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields. The inhabitants narrowly escaped.

A fire broke out in a house at Gibraltar-row, Bethnal-green, by which the premises were completely gutted. No part of the property was insured, and no lives were lost.

Oct. 1.—The Gazette contained official accounts of the capture of Arracan by our troops.

A singular discovery has been made by pulling down a house situated at the corner of Watling-street, near Queen-street. A number of strongly-built arches, which apparently existed before the fire of London, have been found beneath the foundation,

on which ground either a church or a monastery (perhaps the monastery of St. Augustin) formerly stood. The arches are quite perfect.

The toll-houses and gates at Hyde-park corner are pulled down, and also the house for the weighing-machine.

By an order in council, the duty on tobacco was made permanent at three shillings per pound.

Oct. 9.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Macleod, in Upper Barton-street, Westminster.

The Society of Arts have rewarded an ingenious carpenter, named Glachvin, for the invention of a plane which answers all the purposes of the jack plane, the pannel plane, the smoothing plane, and the moulding plane.

Notices are advertised of an application to Parliament, for leave to enlarge and improve the corn-exchange in Mark-lane, or to erect a new one.

Oct. 24.—The great commercial house of Mr. Samuel Williams and Co. stopped payment. The amount of the demands upon the house are calculated at from five to 7,000,000. But it is said that not more than between six and seven hundred thousand pounds is directly on their own account, and the remainder in cross acceptances of various kinds on others, scattered over England, the Continent, and America.

THE

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended 10th of October, 1824 and 1825, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

Years ended 10th Oct.				
	1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	10,278,243	14,306,152	4,027,909	
Excise	24,319,852	21,620,714		2699138
Stamps	6,637,784	6,997,016	323,142	
Post Office ..	1,439,000	1,501,000	62,000	
Taxes	4,880,106	4,975,340	95,234	
Miscellaneous	309,017	363,565	54,548	
	47,990,092	49,763,787	4,562,833	2699138
Deduct Decrease....			2,699,138	
Increase on the Year			1,863,695	

Quars. ended 10th Oct.				
	1824.	1825.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	3,240,272	5,278,455	2,038,183	
Excise	7,113,017	5,154,858		1958159
Stamps	1,759,600	1,823,519	63,839	
Post Office ..	375,000	379,000	4,000	
Taxes	481,968	474,433		7535
Miscellaneous	79,113	76,379		2734
	13,049,050	13,186,644	2,106,022	1968428
Deduct Decrease....			1,968,428	
Increase on the Quar.			137,594	

MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Shugburgh, bart., to Maria Denys, only daughter of Lady Charlotte Denys.

Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, esq., to the Lady Emily Lygon.

Col. T. Foster, to Miss Lamotte, daughter of J. L. Lamotte, esq.

At Camberwell, Holland Goddard, esq., of Harborough, to Miss Fagg, of Peckham.

T. Watson, esq., M. D., Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Sarah, second daughter of the late E. Jones, esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Hugh Wade Maccaughey, esq., of Tottenham, to Lucinda, second daughter of James Arbouin, esq., of Brunswick-square.

Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, of the 67th regt., to Sarah, only daughter of the late C. Shard, esq., of Lovell-hill, Berkshire.

R. Wilson, esq., of Thames-street, to Miss H. Weston, of Warnford, Hants.

Beaumont, only son of the late W. Atkinson, esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. J. J. Ellis.

T. Papillion, esq., of Ainse-place, to Frances Margaret, second daughter of Sir H. Oxendon, bart., of Broom-park.

At Uppark, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh, bart., to Miss M. A. Bullock.

The Rev. J. H. Sparké, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, of Seaton Delaval, and Melton Constable, bart.

H. Currie, esq., to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. Knox, of the 1st regt. of Guards.

Rose Tunno, esq., of Upper Brook-street, to Caroline, second daughter of J. M. Raikes, esq., of Portland-place.

Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., to Miss

Eleanor Paget, second daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget.

The Rev. Dacre Barrett Lennard, son of Sir T. Barrett Lennard, bart., of Belhus, Essex, to Rachel Anna, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Ines, esq., of St. Catherine's-hill.

DEATHS.

34, In Wimpole-street, Anne, wife of Capt. C. S. J. Hawtayne, R. N.

Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Bailey, late of Dewsbury, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Parkin, and niece to J. Halliey, esq., of the same place.

Diana, the wife of Dr. P. M. Latham, and youngest daughter of the Hon. Major-Gen. Chetwynd Stapylton.

91, At Chertsey, G. Dundass, esq.

Margaret, the wife of Lieut.-General J. Manners Kerr.

The Right Hon. Lady Sarah, wife of Sir W. C. De Crespigny, Bart., M. P. for Southampton.

Thomas Brodie, esq., many years employed in compiling an Index to the Journal of the House of Lords.

63. At Cooper's Hill, Surrey, Lord Langford.

At Sunninghill, Charlotte, wife of R. Mangles, esq.

Sophia, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. L. Chirol, one of his Majesty's chaplains, St. James's Palace.

Rev. G. Nevill, eldest son of the Hon. G. Nevill, of Flower-place, Surrey.

J. Crosdill, esq., the celebrated violoncello-player, in Sloane-street.

67, In Down-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. J. A. Perny, D. D.

77, In Kensington-square, Major Torriano.

Mr. D. Lewis, of the New-Inn, St. Clement Danes.

50, The Rev. W. Paget, Rector of Gatton.

25, Susan, the amiable and beloved wife of Mr. E. Bailey, of Holborn.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Madras, J. Barclay, esq., of ship Sophie, to Caroline, second daughter of E. Day, esq., of Staunton.

At Madras, H. Cotes, esq., Solicitor, second son of the Rev. H. Cotes, of Bedlington, to Ann Heywood, eldest daughter of A. Davidson, esq., late of Calcutta.

At Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Capt. M. R. Tomkins, to Miss Emma Garratt, late of Market Lavington, Wilts.

At the Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, C. D. Broughton, esq., fourth surviving son of the late Sir T. Broughton, Bart., of Doddington Hall, Cheshire, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Colonel W. Greene, Military Auditor-General at Bengal.

DEATHS ABROAD.

19, In the East Indies, by the upsetting of

of a boat on the river Ganges, G. A. Paxton, esq., of the 6th regiment of Bengal cavalry, youngest son of the late Sir W. Paxton, of Middleton-hall, Carmarthenshire.

27, At Boulogne, Mr. R. S. Newman, eldest son of the late R. Newman, esq., planter, Melksham, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

In the Mediterranean, Captain J. C. Jellicoe, of his Majesty's ship *Alacrity*.

86, At Smyrna, W. Barker, esq.

At Demerara, Mr. D. Richards, eldest son of the late D. Richards, esq.

63, The Hon. A. Gloster, Chief Justice and President of his Majesty's Council in the island of Dominica.

48, On his passage to England, Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Staunton, c.b., Aid-de-camp to the Governor-General of India, and Commandant of Ahmednuggur.

At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.M., second son of J. L. Williams, esq., of Aldertrook Hall, Cardigan.

At Broach, Bombay, Lieutenant J. Hay, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, on the 21st of February.

In the West-Indies, Lieut. G. Nichols, of Devonport.

Lately, at Jamaica, Mr. R. Winlo, of Devonport.

At Charleston, Mr. Pinckney, the American statesman.

At Jamaica, J. W. Thompson, youngest son of the late W. Thomson, esq., of Birkenhead, Lismahagow.

At Jersey, T. Dumaresq, esq., Deputy Commissary-general.

At Frederickstown, New Brunswick, Major J. Hewett, late of the 52d regiment, second son of General Sir G. Hewett, Bart.

35, At Port Louis, Isle of France, Lieut. J. Butt, of the 56th regiment, son of the late Mr. W. Butt, of Standish.

In Iceland, last year, there were deaths, 1090—births, 1878; being a very extraordinary excess of births on that island.

At Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, Ensign Mackenzie, of his Majesty's 16th regiment of foot.

At Buenos Ayres, near Lisbon, Mary Barbara, the lady of J. C. Duff, esq., of Lisbon.

68, At Bruges, Sir J. Berney, Bart., late of Kirby-hall, in Norfolk.

20, At Fontainebleau, L. Briggs, the only child of Capt. L. Shepherd, R.N.

P. Lihou, esq., of Guernsey; he fell overboard from the Guernsey packet, lying in Portland Roads, and was drowned.

At Valencia, in Colombia, Capt. J. D. Cochrane, the enterprising pedestrian traveller.

A surgeon, called Pulo-Timan, who lived in the small town of Vendemont, in Lorraine, has just died, at the age of 140 years. The evening before his death he had, with much dexterity and firmness of hand, performed the operation for cancer on an old woman. He was never married, was never bled, never took any medicine, and never had had any illness, although he had never passed a day of his life without getting intoxicated at supper; a repast which he never missed to the close of his life.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Randall to the Perpetual Cure of Stonehouse; Rev. C. Perkins, to the Curacy of Brixham; Rev. J. Knight, to the Rectory of Petrockstow, Devon; Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the Vicarage of Besthorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Barnard, Vicar of Bexley, Kent, to the Rectory of Alverstoke, Hants; the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Archdeacon of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Bexley; the Rev. G. R. Mountain, to the Rectory of Havant, Hants.

Rev. G. Vanbrugh, LL.B., has been installed into the Prebend of Timberscombe, in Wells Cathedral; the Rev. R. Warner, to the Vicarage of Timberscombe.

The Rev. W. James, M.A., one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral Church at Wells, to the Rectory of Long Sutton; the Rev. S. Madan, M.A., Vicar of Bath-easton, to the Vicarage of Twerton.

The Rev. J. Marshall, A.B., to the perpetual Cure of St. Sidwell; the Rev. C. Woolcombe, s.c.l., to the Curacies of Minster and Forrabury, in Cornwall.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Annesley, M.A., to the Rectory of North Boyey, Devon.

The Rev. H. Tacy, A.M., to the Rectory of Swanton Morley, with the Chapel of Worthing annexed, Norfolk; the Rev. R. Jefferson, D.D., Senior Fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of South Kilvington, Yorkshire.

The Rev. W. Wogan Aldrich, Clerk, s.c.l., to the Perpetual Curacy of Butley, in Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Ackroyd, to the Rectory of Egmere, with the Vicarage of Holkham annexed, in Norfolk.

The Rev. T. Holloway, to the Rectory of Partney, and the Perpetual Curacy of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. G. Osborne to the Rectory of Stainby with Gunby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. — Clark, M.A., Professor of Anatomy, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Guisley, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. Ellicott, LL.B., to the Rectory of Horn, *alias* Hornfield, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, A.M., by the Dean and Chapter, one of the Vicars Choral of Salisbury Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Sept. 27.—That great work, the Darlington and Stockton Railway, was formally opened by the proprietors. It is a single rail-way of twenty-five miles in length.

A person residing in Gilligate, at Durham, has a dog-fox, which he has brought to a remarkable state of tameness. It will fawn about, and follow the son (who has indulged it not a little) precisely as a dog would. He is sometimes hunted in a large garden, when he exhibits a surprising degree of alertness, and seems to take delight in the sport.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Wilson, of Stockton, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Metcalfe, esq. of Dockwray-square, North Shields; F. Chapman, esq. son of Abel Chapman, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Arabella Maria, daughter of P. Godfrey, Esq. of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk.—At Gosford, Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun, esq. to Lady Charlotte Charteris, fourth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March—At Norton, G. Hall, esq. of Norton Cottage, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Bothel, Rebecca, widow of the late J. Gibson, of Bothel Hall, esq.—At New Church, near Penrith, 26, the Rev. Alfred Grundy—At Darlington, Mr. Isaac Pease—At Bishops-wearmouth, 65, J. Burrell, Esq.—63, Lieut. J. Martineau, R. N. 92, the Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of Chirton—At Newcastle, 80, J. Fryer, Esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, H. Jefferson, jun., esq., to Miss Davis, Scotch-street—At Dacre, near Penrith, the Rev. C. J. Musgrave, A. M., brother of Sir P. Musgrave, bart. M. P., to Miss Hasell, eldest daughter of E. Hasell, esq. of Dalemmain.

Died.] At Carlisle, 29, Elizabeth, the wife of J. Connell, esq.—At Workington, Mr. W. R. Hiley, Frances, eldest daughter of the late W. Swinburn, esq.—At Ambleside, 52, Catherine, wife of J. Harrison, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Idle and Shipley proposed Road.—Active measures are now taking for carrying this long wished-for improvement into effect. The present road, leading to the manufacturing villages of Calverley, Eccleshill, Idle, and Shipley, is narrow, uneven and dangerous. The saving to a traveller, from thence to the Bradford and Keighley turnpike-road, at Shipley town-end, by the proposed road, will be about three miles, besides the advantage of passing through a delightful country, abounding with picturesque scenery.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Leeds Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the saloon of the Music-Hall, lately. The attendance was both large and respectable, consisting principally of ladies. J. Hardy,

esq. President of the Society, in the chair, commenced the business by reading an abstract from the Twenty-first Report of the Parent Society. It stated, that the income of the present year was not so large as that of the last, nor was the number of Auxiliary Societies formed equally great. The receipts amounted to £93,285. 5s. 2d., and the disbursements to £94,044. 3s. 5d.

Married.] At Wath, Mr. G. Naylor, of the gigantic stature of forty-two inches, to Miss F. Leak, who exceeds her worthy spouse in height twenty-one inches. The young lady who officiated as bride's-maid is both deaf and dumb—At Ripon, W. Webster, esq. to Catherine, widow of T. Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne—At Thorne, Mr. Barker, of Heckmondwike, to Miss Child, of Thorne, daughter of the late T. Child, Esq. of Gawthorp, Lincolnshire—At Kirkby Knowle, near Thirsk, Mr. R. Dalton, jun. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Smyth, vicar of Kirby-Moorside—At Doncaster, James, son of W. Cross, Esq. of Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts., to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Littlewood, Esq. of Ferry, Lincolnshire—At Doncaster, Lieutenant-General Sharpe, of Haddam, to Jane, daughter of G. Higgins, esq. of Skellow Grange—The Rev. J. D. Hurst, B. A. of Penistone, to Louisa, only child of H. Laughton, esq. of Newton Blossomville, Buckinghamshire; S. Pitchforth, esq. of Halifax, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Hughlings, esq.; I. Movvit, esq. jun. of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late P. Baillie, esq. M. P. of Dochfour, Inverness—At Ripon, Matthew, second son of the late Rev. J. Minithorpe, M. A. of Burley Hall, in this county, to Miss Robinson, of Knaresbro'.

Died.] At Alborough, the wife of J. Tempest, esq. and only surviving sister of Henry, late Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K. G. & C.—At Wood Hall, Wensleydale, Yorkshire, suddenly, Mrs. Alderson, wife of C. Alderson, esq.—At his residence, Wilton Castle, near Ross, Guy Hill, esq.—At Sheffield, 37, the Rev. G. Mainwaring, of the Staffordshire Potteries; 35, Mr. C. Dawson, of Beverley; 59, Mr. E. Brook, of Wakefield, one of the corners of the West-Riding; 73, Margaret, relict of the late J. Dobson, esq. of Pudsey; 24, Ann, daughter of Mr. Depledge, of Hull; 80, R. Atkinson, esq. of Ashley House, Huddersfield—In Park-square, Leeds, 76, B. A. Keek, esq.; at H. W. Adcock's, Vittoria-street, J. Carter, esq. of Thirsk—At Scarborough, 42, Mary, second daughter of the late Timothy Wilks, esq.—At Selby, the Rev. John Turner, Minister of Barlow—At Boston, near Thorp-Arch, 91, Mrs. Gossip, relict of T. Gossip, Esq.; 73,

73, Hannah, wife of Mr. J. Gaunt, Bramley—At Thorpe Grange, Greta Bridge, 22, Mr. G. Patrick, youngest son of E. Patrick, esq. of Petersfield—At Potternewton, Isabella, daughter of G. Wailes, esq.—The following awful instances of mortality have lately taken place in one family: 49, Mrs. Mary Oades, of Morley, sister of Mr. W. G. Searth, of Leeds; 20, W. Oades, son of Mrs. Mary Oades; Mr. T. Searth, of West Ardsley, brother of the above-mentioned Mrs. Oades.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester.—There have been three failures of cotton speculators here within a few days; one owing about £10,000, another about £25,000, and the third nearly £50,000. The best composition proposed in any of the cases is 5s. in the pound, and the lowest, 1s. or 1s. 3d.; two of the parties have failed before under circumstances pretty similar.

At Liverpool, the bonded warehouses are so crammed with cotton, that, there being no accommodation for a cargo which arrived lately, the consignees were under the necessity of paying the duty, and the cottons were lodged in private warehouses.

Sept. 28.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Anderson, merchant, on the south side of Lord-street, Liverpool, whose premises were mostly uninsured. After having been, for some time, apparently extinguished, it spread into the shops of Mr. Hewitt, a trunk-manufacturer, and that of Messrs. Barlow, woollen-drapers, which form the ground-floor of the premises; and about three o'clock in the afternoon the smell of fire caused a fresh alarm to the inmates: on proceeding to the warehouse, in which were a great quantity of cotton, corn and provisions, it was found that the premises were actually in flames. The shops above named were not materially damaged, and no lives were lost.

On Wednesday, Oct. 12, a fire broke out at Scarisbrick Hall, Liverpool, which threatened destruction to the whole of that ancient pile of building, but fortunately the main part of the building was saved.

On Wednesday night, Oct. 12, about ten o'clock, the Severn warehouse, at Knott-mill, occupied by Mr. Samuel Briddon, was discovered to be on fire.

Married.] At Saddleworth Church, J. Kershaw, esq. of Mumps, near Oldham, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Mellor, Bent, Oldham; T. Crompton, of Farnworth, near Bolton, esq. to Miss J. Rideout—At Oldham Church, J. R. Halls-worth, esq. to Sarah, third daughter of J. Fletcher, esq. of Wernith, near Oldham—At Prestwich Church, W. Duckworth, esq. of Pendlebury, to Hester Emily, fourth daughter of R. Phillips, esq. of the Park—At Eccles, Mr. Garthside, of Barton, to Miss Fleming, of Pendleton—At Liverpool, Mr. H. Parry, North Wales, to Miss Sarah James, formerly of Chirk, Denbigh—

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shire—At Aston, Mr. J. Davies, of Warrington, to Mary, the eldest daughter of H. Okell, esq. of Sutton, near Frodsham.

Died.] Mrs. E. Forster, widow of the late T. Gregson, esq. of Blackburn—At Rochdale, 77, T. Wood, esq.—At Burron Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, 62, J. Parr, esq. formerly major of the 22d regiment of foot.

CHESHIRE.

Destructive fire at Stockport.—A fire broke out lately in the cotton-mill of Mr. Hope, which raged with violence, and it was with difficulty that the work-people escaped. One of the men had a narrow escape:—he had been employed in letting down a number of children through the windows, by means of leathern straps; and immediately after his leaving the room the flooring gave way. The whole building was reduced to a heap of ruins, and was uninsured.

Chester is one of the most singularly built towns in England, the four main streets being excavated in the rock the depth of an entire story below the level of the ground, and having galleries or porticoes on each side for foot passengers, beneath which are the shops and warehouses. The Castle was originally erected in the time of the Conqueror, and comprizes an extensive armoury with nearly 40,000 stand of arms.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. Dr. Foulkes, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, formerly Incumbent of Cheltenham, to Miss Houghton, of Liverpool—At Chester, the Rev. G. Pearson, to Catherine, second daughter of P. Humberston, esq. of Friars—At Backford, Mr. W. Haigh, etcher, to Mary, second daughter of the late Francis Parker, esq.; the Rev. Mascie Domville Taylor, of Great Boughton, to Jemima, youngest daughter of the late J. Foulkes, esq. of Eriviatt, in the county of Denbigh; J. Gordon Davenay, M.B. of St. Thomas's East, near Kingston, Jamaica, to Maria Barnes, only daughter of the late J. Harrison, esq. of Chester.

Died.] In Chester, 34, the Rev. D. Jones, Rector of Llanddodged, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Carnarvon. Anne Moore, formerly of Tutbury, but latterly of Macclesfield. This is the woman who, some years ago, excited the attention of the public, by declaring that she lived wholly without food. The imposture, after succeeding for some time, was at length detected, it being discovered that her daughter was in the habit of conveying her food daily, and concealing it under the bed clothes. At the Castle, A. J. Tregent, esq. of the Royal Marines.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Derby Triennial Musical Festival terminated with a ball.—The amount produced by the festival for the funds of the infirmary did not exceed £700, including three liberal donations of 50 guineas each—from Madame Caradori, Miss Stephens, and Miss Wilkinson.

Married.]

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. W. Machin, eldest son of J. Machin, esq., of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Hannah, fourth daughter of Mr. S. Harvey, of Milford; the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, rector of Egham, to Mary, eldest daughter of F. Hurst, esq., of Alderwasley.

Died.] At Bolsover, Mrs. Nickson, youngest sister of the late G. Milnes, esq., of Dunston Hall; aged 85, Mrs. Beard, of Derby, relict of the Rev. T. Beard, M.A.—At Hulland, in the 19th year of his age, J. Borough, youngest son of the late I. Borough, esq.—At Draycott, J. Martin, aged 96—At Derby, his next brother, M. Martin, aged 94, both of Chaddesden.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Wednesday week, as one of the gamekeepers of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber, near East Retford, was on his usual perambulations, he observed a large body soaring in the air, which afterwards descended with great velocity to the surface of the water, as if intent upon its prey, and immediately rose again; on which he shot and killed it. When taken out of the lake, it proved to be "the sea-eagle, or osprey:" it measures from the tip of each wing, when extended, upwards of five feet; and from the beak to the tip of the tail two feet; and weighs three pounds. Its prevailing colour is ferruginous, and the inner veins of the tail-feathers are white; the cere is yellowish, and the legs are partly covered with down; the eyes are of a bright yellow colour, and the talons are remarkably large.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. C. Trueman, of Nottingham, to Miss M'Kenzie, of the former place; Mr. Dobbs, of Newark, to Frances, only daughter of the late E. Salmon, gent.—At Strelley, Major Hurt, formerly of the 9th Lancers, to Mary Margaret, second daughter of the late T. W. Edge, esq., of Strelley Hall, in the county of Nottingham.

Died.] At Kirkby, in Ashfield, Mr. W. Bowmar.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Scurfill, of Brigg, has an extraordinary fat pig, supposed to weigh about thirty stone. It is nineteen months old, stands two feet three inches high, is two feet across the back, girth of the neck four feet, and that of body six feet and a half; length four feet and a half; head and ears very small; remarkably short legs; and the flesh so overhangs the face as totally to exclude the light.

The Opah Dory.—A rare and beautiful fish, called the opah dory, was caught lately off Skegness, by some fishermen of that place. This species is a native of Africa, though sometimes met with in the Mediterranean and northern seas. Its form somewhat resembles the John Dory. It exceeds in size every other fish of its species: the one caught off Skegness measuring upwards of three feet in length, and nearly two feet in breadth. Its appearance is very handsome,

and the colours of the skin are especially worthy of notice; the ground is a bright green, shaded by a brilliant blue, and when seen in different positions it appears diversified with red, varied by numerous large oval spots, the whole forming a striking contrast with the fins and tail, which are of a bright scarlet. The fish is destitute of teeth, the absence of which is compensated by the peculiar structure of the tongue, which is thickly set with prickles pointing backwards. The breast-bone is remarkably prominent, and resembles in appearance the keel of a vessel. The extreme rarity of this beautiful production of nature in these climes may be inferred from the fact, that only three of its kind are recorded to have been hitherto caught on the British coast; the last one was caught in the year 1752, off Torbay, Devonshire, and is now preserved in the British Museum.

A curious spring has lately been discovered in a garden at West Grimsby; the substance which issues from it is of a dark red colour, and when spread on the ground has the appearance of clotted blood.

Married.] Mr. W. R. King, to R. Catharine, daughter of Mr. J. Graves—Dr. Silbery, medical staff, to Frances, third daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, rector of Houghton, prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain to the Marquess of Hastings—At Caistor, J. Atkinson, esq., of Binbrook, Lincoln, to Miss Codd, of Bradford.

Died.] 36, Mary, the wife of A. Alderson, esq., of Woodhall Park—At Market Stainton, 63, Ann Parish, who for five years had been confined to her bed by a paralytic affection, during which period she took 1460 ounces of laudanum.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] The Rev. G. Hunter, of Great Wigston, to Miss Siddons, of Cromford, near Matlock—At Loughborough, T. B. Miller, esq., to Susannah, relict of J. Land, esq., of Exeter.

Died.] At Allextion, the Rev. C. Fenwick, M.A.; E. A. Burnaby, esq., of Baggrave Hall, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's privy-chamber, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for this county—At Quarndon, Miss C. Andrew, daughter of the late R. Andrew, esq., of Harleston Park, Northamptonshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A second free church is to be erected at Wolverhampton.

Married.] At Handsworth, N. Tootal, esq., of Wakefield, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. Dawes, esq., of Birmingham—At Hanley, T. R. Foley, esq., of Tetterball, to Anne, daughter of S. G. Simpson, esq., of Shelton, formerly of Rickerscote—At Stone, Mr. C. M. Ashwin, of Biston, to Harriet, second daughter of R. Forster, esq., of the former place—At Barton-under-Needwood, R. Cooper, esq., Burton-upon-Trent, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late R. Brown, esq., of Sundridge, Kent.

Died.]

Died.] At the house of Mr. W. H. Lowe, of Wolverhampton, N. Marsh, esq., of Hilton House, Lancashire—At Leek, 57, H. Townsend, esq., brother-in-law to Mr. R. L. Rooke—At Handsworth, 51, Mrs. Vale, relict of the Rev. J. Vale; 19, Ann, daughter of H. Chinn, esq., of Lichfield Close; 71, Mr. T. Bluck, of Brockton; also two brothers of Mr. B.—56, S. Simpson, esq., 33 years town-clerk of Lichfield.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Burbury, of Kenilworth, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Hawksley, formerly of Bridge Hill, near Sheffield; Mr. J. B. Lillington, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late J. Adkins, esq., of Milcote—At Coventry, A. Baker, esq., of the Third Light Dragoons, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Frazer, of Hospital Field, Arbroath, North Britain.

Died.] At Leamington, H. W. Knight, esq., eldest son of W. Y. Knight, esq., of Great Marlborough-street, and Barnes-common, Surrey; Mr. J. Phillips, of Oldbury.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] W. W. Watkins, esq. younger, of Shotton, to Christian, daughter of the late T. Watkins, esq., Linlithgow—At Middle, Mr. R. Bickerton, of the New Farm, to Mary Anne, second daughter of G. Hilditch, esq., Haston.

Died.] At Great Salop, near Tenbury, 95, Mary Owens, widow; she was followed to the grave by her six surviving children, whose united ages amounted to 368 years.—At Shelderton, near Ludlow, Mr. Willings; W. Powell, esq., of Highfield, near Hales Owen—At Harley Grange, 62, S. Swinton, 2d son of the late Lord Swinton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Salt works become more numerous in this county; new pits are in progress between Ripple and Tewkesbury, where salt springs have been long known to exist. There has also been a consolidation of some of the more extensive works at Droitwich. The price of salt has lately advanced.

Married.] At Worcester, J. Lilly, esq., of Pedwell Cottage, Somerset, to Anne Margaret, daughter of H. Chamberlain, esq.—At Kempsey, Lieut. C. Bracken, to Jane Anne, daughter of Col. L. Grant—At Claines, J. Harris, esq., of the Shrubbery, near Worcester, to Mrs. Terrett.

Died.] 78, W. Morton, esq., one of the aldermen—Rebecca, wife of Mr. Haden, of Spring Gardens—Eliza, wife of Mr. Haden, jun., of Spring Hill.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford Music Meeting.—The collections for the charity were greater than those made at any preceding meeting in that city. The sums collected each morning were as follows:—first day, £265; second day, £240; third day, £393 6s.; added since, £6 15s. 6d.—Total, £910 1s. 6d. The amount of tickets was £1,269 19s. 6d.

A few days ago, a man whilst digging near Ledbury found seventy-six silver coins, most of them of the reign of Charles I.; they were enclosed in the remains of a bag, and several of them tolerably perfect.

Married.] Lieut.-Col. Whitney, of Calverhill, to Margaret, relict of the Rev. E. Harries, of Arcscott, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] In Hereford, Ann, the wife of W. Symonds, esq., M.D., and daughter of the late J. Woodhouse, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A question of the highest importance to the burgesses of Bristol, and to the public generally, is at present agitating in that city: whether the burgesses and commonalty are entitled to vote in the election of the mayor, of one of the sheriffs, and of forty of the common-council; which they claim on the authority of a charter granted in the 47th year of the reign of Edward III.

Oct. 4. A memorial of the inhabitants of Cheltenham, praying for relief from the assessed taxes, was forwarded to Lord F. Somerset, to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury.

The new line of road at the foot of Dowdeswell Hill, entering Cheltenham from London, was opened lately.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Rush-ton, of Stone House, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Price, of Birmingham—Mr. W. Bedford, of Bristol, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Jenkins, of Marshfield—P. Phillips, esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire, to Susannah, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq., of Neath—A. Marshall, esq., to Miss H. Hutchinson, both of Cheltenham—Mr. T. Grimes, of Gloucester, to G. B. Meyer, eldest daughter of W. Jackson, esq., of London—At Henbury, Mr. C. Foley, of Bristol, to C. C. A. Adams, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Adams, of Haverfordwest, and niece of T. Corey, esq., of Bristol—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mr. H. Hammond, of Furnival's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wells, of Ascott, Oxfordshire—Mr. M. Brookman, of Bristol, to S. A. Rodd, niece of Mr. F. Riddle, of St. Philips, gent.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, F. Savage, esq., to Juliana Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. Walker, esq., of Redland.

Died.] At Bristol, Miss C. B. Atwood, daughter of the late Rev. G. Atwood, rector of Milverton—At her house at Clifton, Mrs. Porter, relict of the late Lord Bishop of Clogher—At Cheltenham, the Hon. C. Frances, relict of A. B. Bennett, esq., sister to the late and aunt to the present Viscount Galway—At Bristol, B. Smith, esq.; Eliza, daughter of the Rev. R. Davies, of Wrington—Mr. John Straker, of Prospect Cottage, Monmouthshire—At Sneyd Park, Gloucestershire, 59, Maria, relict of G. W. Hall, esq.—At Bristol, 53, J. Bowle, esq., of Gomeldon, Wilts—At Chepstow, Mr. Roberts, late master of the ceremonies at Clifton

Clifton and at Tunbridge Wells—60, Jane, wife of G. King, esq., of Bristol—Margaret, wife of T. Turner, esq., of Harrington-place—At his house, in Parker's-row, Gloucester, 64, J. Tovey, esq.—At Bristol, 66, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Rowe—At Cheltenham, Miss A. Nicholl, of Berkeley-place, and of Watford, Herts—45, Mrs. Smith, wife of J. Smith, esq., of Owdeswell.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire broke out at Watlington, on the night of the 10th of October, which destroyed eight cottages; fortunately, no lives were lost.

Scandalous Riot at Oxford.—Mr. Mulock, who has for some time been preaching in the Potteries, lately opened a chapel at Oxford, and held forth doctrines which, it is stated, have had remarkable effects in several families. His principal followers are the son of an opulent and respectable banker, a chemist in High-street, and the son of one of the managers of the Clarendon printing-office. On Thursday afternoon two of these gentlemen, furiously attacked by a mob in St. Thomas's parish, gained admission into a house, and locked the doors; but they were forced open, and the two gentlemen became exposed to the fury of the assembled crowd, who drove them out of St. Thomas's through the wharfs, and into St. Giles's, where they took refuge in a house, and remained for some time. About seven in the evening, on their return home, they were again attacked; they ran into the town-hall yard, and the doors were locked. Some time after they ventured out, and appeared covered with mud and filth of every description; their hats were knocked off and lost. With some difficulty they reached the house of the chemist (opposite to St. Mary's church). Mr. Mulock, who was a member of Magdalen Hall, has published several religious pamphlets, some of which contain severe animadversions on Bible societies.—It is said that some of his followers have deserted their wives and children, in conformity with the tenets of their religion.

Married.] At Bampton, in the county of Oxford, the Rev. T. A. Warren, B.D., rector of South Warnborough, Hants, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serg. Manley—At Thame, G. Wakeham, esq., to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late E. Payne, esq., of Lashlake, both of Thame.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Mr. Husband, post-master of Aylesbury, has this week removed a wasp's nest, which had been constructed in an outhouse in his garden. It was suspended from the roof like the nest of a swallow; and, when first observed, was not larger than a walnut. When taken down, it measured about ten inches in diameter, and was in the form of a bowl. Its construction is extremely curious. In the centre are three tiers of comb, similar to a honey-comb, about six inches in diameter, in which it appears the young wasps were bred. The comb is surrounded

by concentric circles, between twenty and thirty in number, of a substance like fine Otaheitian cloth, made of the bark of a tree, in stripes of grey and ash colours. The nest seems to have been constructed solely for the purpose of breeding; for when smoked and taken down, not a vestige of a wasp was found. The entrance was at the bottom.

As some labourers were working in a gravel-pit close to the town of Shefford, they dug out a bottle and two earthen dishes or platters, all of them evidently of Roman manufacture. From the pick-axe coming in contact with the bottle and the large platter or dish, they were unfortunately mutilated. The small dish was taken out whole, but the careless workmen threw it from the pit, and afterwards threw their working tools upon it, and broke a piece out of it. These dishes are of red earth, very fine in texture, and of excellent workmanship; the smaller one is a fine specimen of the chastest simplicity in design. There are two handles placed horizontally on the edge, and the margin is ornamented in the boldest relief. The large dish has withinside a radiated circle, containing the maker's name (it is presumed), Offager, in Roman capitals.

Died.] At Beach Hill, Berks, 22, C. Hunter, second son of C. L. Hunter, esq.—At Pewsey, 66, J. Deadman, esq.—At Stroud, J. S. Timbrell, esq., youngest son of the late T. Timbrell, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] At Elstree, Herts, F. Burton, esq., M.D., of the 12th regt. of Lancers, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late R. Baker, esq., of Barham House—At King's Langley, H. Hyndman, esq., of Fludyer-street, Westminster, to Augusta, second daughter of the Rev. T. Morgan, LL.D.—At Cheshunt, A. C. Russell, esq., of Cheshunt Park, to Avarilla Aphra, second daughter of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, Pengally Lodge.

Died.] 69, the Hon. R. Dimsdale, of Camfield-place—78, W. Holbrook, esq., of Ledbury—At Ware, 72, J. Climensson, esq.—At Hertingfordbury, 72, the Rev. H. Ridley—At Ware, the Rev. R. G. North.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Sulgrave, the Rev. C. Candy, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Harding.

Died.] At Rushton Hall, Barbara Maria Cockayne—At Yelverton, 88, the Rev. Giles Powell, B.A.T.C.D.—At Oundle, Sarah, relict of T. Hunt, esq., of Wavenhoe House and Oundle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Ever since the attempted introduction of gas into the town of Cambridge, the destruction of lanterns has been great; but latterly has become so enormous, that the gas contractors have been obliged to beat up a hasty retreat; while the oil-men were unwilling or unprepared to take their places: consequently the active and the aged members of

of the University, and other inhabitants of that seat of learning, have been obliged to grope their way "i'the dark" through the muddy and ill-built streets.

Married.] The Rev. J. Bailey, to Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. C. Gaskell, of Peel, near Manchester.

Died.] The Rev. P. P. Dobree.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. H. Harrison, to Jane Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. T. Decker—At Foulden West Mains, the Rev. W. Ritchie, to Isabella, daughter of R. Brown, esq.

Died.] At Trowse, near Norwich, 82, Mrs. E. Money, sister of the late General Money—At Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, Col. Capper, formerly of Cathays, near Cardiff—At Bruges, 68, Sir J. Berney, bart.—106, Mrs. Hannah Want, of Ditchingham.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich.—A hand-bill has been posted, soliciting the assistance of the mechanics and manufacturers in behalf of the Bradford wool-combers and stuff-weavers; subscriptions to be forwarded to the Bradford committee. The object is to induce persons to support the wool-combers and weavers, so as to set their masters at defiance.

Married.] At Halesworth, J. M. White, esq., Great St. Helens, London, to Anne, eldest daughter of R. Crabtree, esq., of Halesworth—At Ipswich, the Rev. R. Ousby, B.A., to Lucy, only daughter of the late Captain Wetherell, of Great Yarmouth.

Died.] 71, The Rev. E. Moon—At his seat, Crow Hall, Suffolk, G. Read, esq.

ESSEX.

Oct. 5.—A fire broke out upon the farm of Mr. Archer, of Caunhall, in Clacton, near Colchester.

Married.] H. R. Bullock, esq., captain in the 1st Life Guards, to Charlotte, second daughter of J. Hall, esq., of Weston Colville.—At Westham, Mr. W. Grinly, of Leithwalk, Edinburgh, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late S. Salmon, esq., of Twickenham—At Hutton, C. Grant, esq., of Thobey Priory, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. R. Black, rector of Hutton.

Died.] 70, E. Peers, gent., of Braintree.—At his residence, Higham-hill House, Walthamstow, J. Ingleby, esq.

KENT.

Oct. 15. The large four-masted timber-ship, Baron Renfrew, arrived off Dover, towed by two steam-boats.

Married.] At Linton, R. Hodges, esq., of Maidstone, to Elizabeth Heath, only daughter of J. Allsopp, esq., of Westerhill—At Maidstone, Mr. J. H. Cooke, of Devonshire-st., Queen-sq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of R. Gamon, esq. of Maidstone.

Died.] The relict of W. Emmett, esq., and daughter of Sir J. Honeywood, bart., of Evington, in the same county—At Fairlawn, the lady of E. Yates, esq.—G. Burr, esq., one of the magistrates of Maidstone—The Rev. A. Crichton, of Badlesmere.

SUSSEX.

Hastings.—Mr. G. Courtney, the flying American, who recently distinguished himself at Dover, &c., by descending from the heights underneath a rope over the town attached to what are by seamen termed *sheering-blocks*, has exhibited in a similar manner at Hastings, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The rope was drawn from the elevated part of the castle, over the gunner's house, Marine Parade, and shingles, to the sands, a distance of 900 feet, which descent he accomplished in nine seconds. At the termination of the ropes, from want of precaution, the jerk was so great as to occasion blood to issue from his mouth. He was remunerated by public contributions.

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, the first stone of the new chapel of St. Mary's, in the castle at Hastings, was laid with great ceremony.

The Bishop of Chichester intends to enforce morning and evening service on Sundays, in all parishes of his diocese where the population amounts to 500, after the example of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Married.] T. Arkcoll, esq., of Herstmonceaux, to Winifred, daughter of W. Farncomb, esq., of Hollington, near Hastings—At Winchelsea, E. C. Wilford, esq., of the Royal Staff Corps, to Frances, daughter of the late R. Denne, esq., of Winchelsea—At Rye, Mr. J. Russell, jun., of the Borough of Southwark, to Jane, only daughter of J. Smith, esq., of Cadboro', Rye.

Died.] In July last, at Mid Lavant, Elizabeth May, wife of T. G. Calhoun, esq., and daughter of the late J. Piggott, esq., of that place—W. Piercy, esq., 70, of German-place—At Worthing, 20, Mary Elizabeth Margaret, fourth daughter of W. Boyd, of Plaistow Lodge, esq., M. P.

HANTS.

Married.] At Havant, Lieut. W. V. Read, of H. M.'s ship Albion, to Miss Budd, of the same place—At Andover, D. Skelton, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, to Charity, the youngest daughter of Mr. Parker, of the former place—At Winchester, the Right Rev. W. Hart Coleridge, D.D., Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, to Miss Rennell, daughter of the Dean of Winchester, and grand-daughter of the late Judge Blackstone—At Southampton, A. Denmark, M. D., to Caroline, relict of the late R. Pusey, esq.

Died.] At the Isle of Wight, Caroline, daughter of E. Grove, esq., of Shenstone Park, near Litchfield—At Woodlands, in the New Forest, advanced in years, S. Williams, esq.—At Gosport, Mr. W. Gange, late of the Field Train Department—At Winchester, 116, Mr. G. Harding; he survived five wives, two of which he married after he was 100 years of age—At Southampton, 63, R. Higginson, esq., of Bath.

WILTS.

Messrs. Sargent, Thring, and Blackmore, of Wilton, having refused to allow the same prices

prices to their workmen as those given by the manufacturers of Kidderminster, they refused to work. A very respectful representation was made to these gentlemen, that the wages are so low that they cannot maintain themselves and their families.

Married.] At Warminster, J. M. Hodging, esq., of Salisbury, to Miss F. D. Bayly, niece of Mr. Davis, of Portway House—J. Nicholls, esq., of South Petherton, to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Toller, esq., of Barnstaple.

Died.] Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. Rowden (Vicar of Highworth), and youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford—At Stratford-under-the-Castle, near Salisbury, 7, Grace, only daughter of R. Micklem, esq.—The Rev. T. Prevost, D. D., domestic chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland—At Laverstock, 55, T. King, esq., of Alvideston—Phoebe, daughter of S. Whitchurch, esq., of Charford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Monday evening, Oct. 3d, the General Quarterly Meeting of the Members of the *Bath Mechanics' Institution* took place, and was numerously attended. The Report of the Committee was received with the highest approbation. It states the funds of the Institution to have been fully equal to paying every expense yet incurred for the purchase of books, apparatus, &c., and a balance left in hand for the purchase of more books, &c. The lending library, which has been in operation from the commencement of the Institution, contains already about 300 volumes of very useful books; and an average number of fifty volumes per week have been lent to the members.

An ancient cuirass, in excellent preservation, was lately dug up at East Brent: near which are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Married.] At Walcot, G. H. Thomas, esq., 7th Madras Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late venerable Archdeacon Thomas, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev T. Broadhurst, Belvedere House, Bath; by the Rev. Mr. Barry, Lieut. W. Russell, R. N., to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Bath, 92, the Rev. S. Clarke—35, J. Piedra, esq., of Gibraltar—53, P. Hannock, esq., of Lydeard-St.-Lawrence—W. Powell, esq., 70, of High Fields, Hales Owen.

DEVONSHIRE.

The town of Devonport has experienced the greatest shock to its public credit by the failure of the Naval Bank of Messrs. Shiells and Johns. The failure of the Kingsbridge banking establishment of Messrs. Square, Pri-deaux, and Co., last week, connected as it is with a district of many miles round, composed mostly of small farms, occasioned a great pressure on all the banks (six) of Plymouth and Devonport, particularly on the bank of Shiells and Johns, who were compelled to

announce that they were unable to resume their payments. The excitement of the public was heightened on Thursday by the announcement that Mr. Shiells was found dead in his bed at five o'clock the previous afternoon. He was a magistrate for the county of Devon.

Married.] At Stonehouse Chapel, the Rev. J. Baker, LL. B., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Kesterman; B. Roberts, esq., to Jane, only daughter of the late W. H. Ransley, esq., of the 1st Somerset Regiment—At Broadhembury, Capt. W. Faulkner, R. N., to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late R. Potter, esq.—At Kingsbridge, the Hon. M. De Courcy, of Salcombe, to the daughter of the late J. Chadder, esq., of Marlborough.—At Dartmouth, T. Stirling, esq., R. N., to Ann Maria, the elder daughter of W. L. Hocking, esq., of that place—At Sidmouth, Captain Aldons, of the Bengal Army, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. Morris, esq., of Staines, Middlesex.

Died.] At Witheridge, 40, Elizabeth, the relict of the late H. A. Bryan, esq., M. D., of Southmolton—J. Glencross, esq., of Devonport—At Exmouth, 86, W. Pagett, M. D.

CORNWALL.

On Tuesday, 4th Oct., the foundation stone of a new Methodist Chapel was laid at Padstow, by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, superintendant minister of the circuit.

Married.] W. Mathias, esq., of Haverfordwest, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late M. G. Davies, esq., of Cawn, Carmarthenshire—At Wendron, Lieut. Drew, R. N., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hawkey, of Trelillhouse, esq.

Died.] At Carnbrea-park, near Redruth, Mr. Morgan Bevan.

WALES.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28, the foundation stones of a new town hall and house of correction for the Borough of Swansea, were laid by R. Jeffreys, esq., the Portreeve.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the chain bridge at Menai was united and fixed across the river; and the whole, we find, will be completed before December. Since the mightiest days of Rome there has not been constructed a more remarkable public work.

Married.] At Marchwiel, W. Brady, M. D., of Nantwich, eldest son of the late Gen. Brady, of the hon. East-India Company's service, to Anne, daughter of the late C. Hall, M. D., of the same place—At St. Endellion, F. Oliver, esq., of Trewoodland, Liskeard, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. A. Travan, esq., of his Majesty's Customs, Port Isaac—Rev. J. Williams, of Cardiff, to Sarah Wilson, eldest daughter of J. P. Lockhart, esq., of Tavistock-square, London—At Lanwonno, W. Williams, esq., of Globe, to Mrs. Margaret Williams, widow of the late R. Williams, esq., of Lan, both in the parish of Lanwonno, Glamorganshire—At Merthyr-Tydfil, the Rev. T. B. Evans, Minister of Yuysgon, to Mrs. Williams.

Died.]

Died.] At Plas Isa, Merionethshire, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-General J. Manners Kerr—Elizabeth Charlotte, the wife of Capt. R. Lloyd, R.N., of Tregeyan (Anglesea), and eldest daughter of the late H. Gibbs, esq.—34, the Rev. D. Jones, Rector of Llanddoged—34, Mr. J. Evans, eldest son of the late Rev. D. Evans, of Hescomb, Pembrokeshire—63, H. Knight, esq., of Tythegstone, Glamorgan, Vice-Lieutenant of the county—Capt. Jones, of Newhall, near Ruabon, late Adjutant of the Royal Denbigh Militia—69, J. Done, esq., of Burton Hall, Denbigh—At Fishguard, 100, Methusalem Griffiths—At Cardiff, 25, Mr. E. Philpott. This singular being was only three feet nine inches high; the circumference of his head, twenty-five inches and three-quarters. For many years he officiated as a recruiting-serjeant in regimentals; and, by a strange formation of his legs, was able to kick his own forehead. For the last four years, he filled the office of ale-taster at Cardiff—Lady Richards, relict of the late Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, of Caerynnech, Merionethshire—At Cyfarthfa Castle, 65, Eliza, the wife of W. Crawshay, esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

SCOTLAND.

Sept. 29.—The foundation stone of a monument to the memory of John Knox was laid at Glasgow. The committee of management, and a large body of subscribers, headed by the Lord Provost, went in procession to St. George's church; and, after attending divine service, proceeded to the site of the monument. The stone was laid by Dr. MacGill, of Glasgow.

The combined colliers of Scotland have subscribed 200 guineas to purchase an elegant epergne and a chased silver cup, to present to Joseph Hume, esq., M.P., with an inscription expressive of their gratitude for his exertions in their favour.

The Town Council of Edinburgh voted the presentation of the freedom of the city to the Right Hon. Lord Gifford.

On the morning of the 22d, the steam-boat Comet, with passengers from Inverness and Fort-William, was run down off Kemnock Point, between Goorock and the Clough lighthouse, by the steam-boat Ayr, outward-bound. In rounding the point, the vessels came in contact with such force and violence, that the Comet went down almost instantaneously, when about seventy persons were, in a moment, precipitated into the deep—into eternity! Ten only are saved, out of above eighty, which were believed to be on board. Amongst those escaped is the master, who was got on shore, but in such an exhausted state, that he was unable to give any account of what had taken place, or of the passengers on board. The Ayr, we learn, had a light out upon her bow, but the Comet had none. As the night, however, was clear, it is obvious that

a bad look-out had been kept up, and most reprehensible neglect shewn on both sides. The Ayr received such a shock, and was so much damaged, that she reached Greenock with much difficulty.

Married.] At Bonnington, John, eldest son of R. Haig, esq., of Dublin, to Jane, third daughter of the late J. Haig, esq., of Bonnington—At Huntington, A. P. Robertson, esq., of Leith, to Christiana, eldest daughter of W. Ainslie, esq., of Huntington—At Montrose, R. R. Hepburn, esq., of Rickarton, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of T. Bruce, esq., of Arnot—At Aikenhead, M. Campbell, esq., of Glasgow, to Isabella Craigie, eldest daughter of J. Gordon, esq., of Aikenhead—At Calderbank, J. Finlay, esq., of Castle Toward, to Janet, eldest daughter of Hugh Bogle, esq., of Calderbank—At Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Sir J. Forbes, bart., of Craigievar, to the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes—At Stirling, F. W. Clark, esq., of Stirling, to Agnes, eldest daughter of J. Wright, esq.—At Yettbyre, W. Grierson, esq., second son of Sir R. Grierson, bart., of Lag, to Jane, daughter of T. Beattie, esq., of Crieve—At Edinburgh, Captain Stewart, 94th regt., to Ann, only daughter of C. Stewart, esq., of Ardsheal—At Gretna Hall, Gretna Green, T. Cator, esq., to Miss L. F. Lumley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. J. Lumley Savile, of Rufford Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William, youngest son, and Agnes, eldest daughter, of Mr. J. M'Naught—At Cardross, 89, Sir D. Maxwell, bart.—At Falkirk, R. Walker, esq., of Mumrills—At Aberdeen, 59, Major Phelps, of the 80th regt.—At Edinburgh, C. Gordon, esq., son of Sir J. Gordon, bart., of Gordonstone and Letterfourie—Mrs. M. J. Scott, wife of Mr. R. Scott, Edinburgh—70, poor Nichol, the mariner; he was found dead in his bed.

IRELAND.

Ancient Irish Gold Crown.—The workmen employed in quarrying on the strand near Rabeny, for Mr. Mitchell, of Hemey-street, discovered lately an Irish gold crown, seemingly of the greatest antiquity.

The intended bathing town, to be called New Brighton, in the vicinity of Dublin, is about to be commenced, and it is said will be proceeded on with spirit.

Married.] E. Waring, esq., to Miss E. Heckton, Doncaster, York, daughter of W. S. Heckton, esq.—At Ballycastle, A. Miller, esq., of Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of A. M'Neile, esq., of Ballycastle—At Kinsale, Mr. H. M. Wills, of his Majesty's ship Pelorus, to Olivia, daughter of M. Busted, esq., of Mount Long, Cork.

Died.] At the Giant's Causeway, the Right Hon. the Earl of Annesley, Viscount Glerawley, and Baron of Castle Willan—At Kildare, Mrs. Magee, the lady of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—At Park, near Coleraine, 105, Mr. A. Doherty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been obliged to confine ourselves, in the present number, to a more brief portion of the very valuable communication on the "Impressment, &c. of Seamen" than we could have wished: for it is not a subject to be doled out in minute fragments; but having brought to a conclusion two of the long articles previously in hand, we shall have more space, for the future, at our disposal.

We are still obliged to acknowledge the non-fulfilment of some of the promises of our last number. The disquisition on the Non-eternity of the World and the Eternity of Matter will, however, certainly appear in our next: as will, also, G* on Female Education, and, we trust, The Importation of Foxes, and T. H. on Bayley's History of the Tower.

Y. Z. on the comparative Antiquity of various Parts of the Old Testament, was only delayed in consequence of some difficulties about the Syriac types.

It was not our intention that M. Duvard's reply on the word "Idiotism" should have appeared without the attention of a note: but a temporary absence of the Editor from the spot, deprived him of the opportunity of subjoining his purposed comment. The omission will be supplied in our next.

It can hardly have escaped the acute observation of our correspondent Mr. Davies, that in his original communication (July, p. 521) *Lattire* is given as the name of the author alluded to; and which appeared, both to the printer and to us, the name written in Mr. D.'s MS.; in which case, the phrase we made use of (in p. 109, Sept. No.) will, perhaps, not be regarded as inexcusable.

In the reviewing department we have still some arrears to acknowledge; and, as the only return we can consistently make to those authors and publishers who pay us the compliment of sending us their works, is a prompt and public announcement—these we hold it a duty to specify. Reviews of the following are already in type, and stand over only from want of space:—Mr. Burridge's Address to His Majesty, &c. on the Critical Condition of the Army, Navy, &c.; The Slave Colonies of Great Britain, &c. an Abstract of the Papers before Parliament; Fosbrooke's Pathological Relations of the Kidneys, Brain, &c.; A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, &c.; Hugh Campbell's Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner, with other Poems. A notice of Miss Edgeworth's continuation of Harry and Lucy, in 4 vols., is also in the hands of the printer, and only waits for space. Forty Years in the World, 3 vols.; The Camisard, or the Protestants of Languedoc, 3 vols.; and The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave, 3 vols. are in the hands usually entrusted with articles of this description.

The History of the French Revolution, from the French of A. Thiers and F. Bodin, 3 thick vols. 8vo.; Keatinge's Expedition to St. Peter's River, 2 vols. 8vo.; An Account of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, translated from the Spanish of Sen. Don Ignacio Nunez, 8vo.; and The Session of Parliament for 1825, 8vo., require an extent of examination, for impartial notice, which we have not yet had time to give them.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees, with 24 coloured Views, by J. Hardy, Esq., 8vo.; Herban, a Poem in Four Cantos, 8vo.; A Critical Dissertation on the Nature and Causes of Value, cr. 8vo.; and some other articles, which will be further noticed as opportunities may permit, have been received.

Among the interesting articles of Correspondence that have been delayed, either from want of space, or their too late Arrival, may be enumerated—Facts relative to the Occupation of small plots of Land by the Poor; Remarks on Literary and Scientific Institutions; Mr. Gray on Rail-ways; Mr. Tatem on Dry Rot; X on the Migration of Birds; J. M. L. on Impositions of Water and Gas Companies; M. P. on Coreggio's Holy Family; T. H. on a Remarkable Epitaph; An Essay on Liberty, read at a Literary Institution; History of the Captivity of a Russian Officer among the Turks; Remarks on the Egyptian Zodiac; Dr. H. Robertson's Physiological Treatise on the Venous and Absorbent Systems; Mr. W. Sharp's Extract relative to the Attraction of the Heavenly Bodies, from Mme. Du Chastelet's "Exposition Abrégée;" and an interesting communication from Paris concerning a Deaf and Dumb Boy taught to hear and speak.

To our Poetical Correspondents several acknowledgments and apologies are due. "Dramas of the Dead: Great Folks at Home, a Tragedy in one Act," is already in type, but, on account of its length, must stand over for the Supplement; as must also some other poetical favours that would surpass the limits of our ordinary columns.